

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	Nov. 24	Hankow	Dec. 1
San Francisco	Nov. 1	Yokohama	Nov. 30
Hongkong	Dec. 1	Nagasaki	Nov. 29
Tientsin	Nov. 30	Foochow	Nov. 30

Shanghai mail advices of 22nd October were received in London on the 28th November.

BIRTHS.

At Ts'ingchen Fu, on the 13th November, the wife of Rev. S. Corling, English Baptist Mission, of a son.

At Shanghai, on Saturday, the 29th of November, 1890, Mrs. W. M. M. DOWDALL, a daughter (AIMEE).

MARRIAGES.

At the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Hongkong, on the 29th November, 1890, by the Rev. Father van Dosselaere, THEODORICO D. BAPTISTA, to JOSEPHINA AMALIA, fifth daughter of R. F. MARTINS. No cards. Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. H. E. Taverner, M.A., ALFRED GETLEY to ESTHER A. LEATHERBARROW. No cards.

DEATH.

At the Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, on the 27th September, 1890, ALFRED CHARLES BOWRING, 1st Engineer, I.M.C. Revenue Cruiser *Fidoo*, 4th son of the late Dr. H. F. HANCE, H.B.M. Consul, China, aged 32. Deeply regretted.

MET. EOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer	WIND.	Hygrom.	Ther.	Ther.	Ther.
	9 A.M.	Direction.	at 9 A.M.	at 1 P.M.	at 5 P.M.	at 9 P.M.
Nov. 29	30.37	S.E.	52.0	48.0	68.0	49.0
30	30.31	N.	51.0	47.0	63.0	43.0
Dec. 1	30.15	N.N.W.	54.0	52.0	54.0	48.0
2	30.10	N.W.	55.0	53.0	58.0	41.0
3	30.14	N.W.	51.0	47.5	60.5	47.0
4	30.20	N.W.	55.0	53.0	59.5	48.0
5	30.20	N.W.	54.0	45.5	58.0	45.0

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1890.

YEAR after year we have expressed the hope, when reviewing the Korean Customs Returns for the third quarter of the year, that the political intrigues of which Seoul is supposed to be a hotbed would continue to neutralise each other in the future, as they have done in the past, and year after year we have seen with pleasure the realisation of the hope. Intrigues exist still, no doubt, but order is not disturbed; Queen Dowagers die and their funerals are attended with only the usual excitement; more American ex-Consul-Generals are taken into the King's service, but no one's doves

are fluttered; U.S. sailors and marines are marched up to Seoul at intervals, and then marched down again; rumours rise of new ports to be opened on the demand of Russia or Japan, to the disgust of China, and the rumours die away again; the independent King has to come outside his city wall and prostrate himself before a message of condolence from his suzerain, whose claim of suzerainty complacent pamphleteers have demolished over and over again; the refugee arch-rebel Kim Ok Kiun has his liberty restored to him and his pension taken away by his protectors the Japanese government; and no harm comes of it all to anybody. We have come to take no notice of disturbing reports from the Land of Morning Calm, however terrifying, quite satisfied that after all the morning calm is never followed by an afternoon disturbance; and we are glad to contemplate in quiet the progress that the trade of Corea is making.

This progress is shown very markedly in the returns before us for the July-September quarter of 1890, as is seen in the following summary of the dues and duties collected at the three treaty ports:—

	1890.	1889.
Jenchuan	\$68,489	\$27,673
Fusan	50,270	15,902
Yuenan	13,826	20,151
Total	\$132,585	\$63,726

Thus the revenue collected at Jenchuan alone this year was considerably more than that collected at all three ports last year, and \$210 more than that collected at all three ports in the same quarter of 1888.

When we come to consider the three ports separately, we find that we have first to congratulate the acting Commissioner of Customs, Mr. J. C. Johnston, on having had the courage to break with the tradition which made Jenchuan (Chemulpo) the only port in the Inspector-General's jurisdiction where yards were used instead of pieces as the classifier of quantity for piece goods. We have inveighed over and over again against this aberration, and it is at last abandoned. Mr. Johnston has not only now adopted "pieces"; he has laboriously re-compiled the returns for the previous years on the same system. Jenchuan this year is a capital instance of the axiom that the essence of trade is barter; it has been able to take a greatly increased quantity of imports, because it has found outlets for a much larger

quantity of produce. Grey shirtings—we take only a few instances out of many—rose from 34,000 to 82,000 pieces, lawns from 43,000 to 69,000, Chinese nankeens from 5,000 to 16,000, English yarn from 88 to 241 piculs, old iron from 663 to 2,045 piculs, needles from 6,000 to 14,500 mille. There was a very general improvement in the exports to account for this, the most important being rice, which went up from 400 to 121,000 piculs: on the other hand, the import of rice rose from 9,000 to 122,000 piculs.

At Fusan the list of imports is not so long as at Jenchuan, but it shows a very respectable extension of demand. Grey shirtings rose from 19,000 to 46,000 pieces, drills from 1,100 to 3,500, Japanese cotton goods from 1,300 to 13,000; while woollens and metals and foreign and native sundries all participated in the improvement. In exports there was a falling-off in cotton piece goods, which means, we presume, that more were kept for home consumption, and there was an increase in the export of rice from 600 to 160,000 piculs, which was not balanced, as it was at Jenchuan, by an equivalent import.

We must wait until the annual reports are published for an explanation of the falling-off in the trade of the far northern port of Yuensan, where import and export duties alike were considerably under last year's. Cottons and woollens were both received in smaller quantities; the trade in metals is always a trivial one at Yuensan, but it was slightly above the average this year. Exports also fell off notably; but the quality of the fish caught at Yuensan evidently improved, for while dried fish, manure, declined from 30,000 to 800 piculs, dried fish, provisions, rose from 9,000 to 22,000 piculs. There was a marked decline in the export of cowhides at all the ports; perhaps the Koreans are using more leather domestically. The foreign population of Corea—excluding births, deaths, and arrivals and departures overland, and excluding also Japanese—increased by 2 during the quarter, 62 having arrived and 60 departed.

As before, we make a separate table of the movements of treasure from and to foreign countries, excluding those between the Korean ports, and they were as under:—

	Imports. Silver.	Exports. Gold.	Silver.
Jenchuan	\$ 35,560	\$ 16,800	\$13,100
Fusan	86,582	7,850	—
Yuensan	7,045	136,982	690
Total in 1890...	\$129,187	\$161,632	\$13,790
„ „ 1889...	65,006	277,788	18,738
„ „ 1888	50,967	399,614	35,722

Corea is evidently growing richer in silver, for the balance of import of the white metal increases annually. On the other hand, the production of gold appears to be steadily falling off, but unfortunately there is no record of the quantity that leaves the country without coming under the cognisance of the custom house. It is believed to be quite half, if not more, of the total export.

Summary of News.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Mirzapore*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA
DAILY NEWS."

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

London, 27th November.

The Queen's speech at the reassembling of parliament says that the securities for peace are not diminished, and announces that the Land Purchase and Tithes Bills would be re-introduced. Both houses voted the addresses without amendments.

THE UNCROWNED KING AND THE GRAND OLD MAN.

Mr. Gladstone has published a letter urging Mr. Parnell to resign. Mr. Parnell refuses, and Mr. Gladstone threatens to resign unless Mr. Parnell retires.

PARNELL DEFIANT.

London, 28th November.

It is stated that Mr. Parnell has resolved to retain his position unless his party passes a direct vote of no confidence.

THE CONNEMARA DIVORCE CASE.

London, 30th November.

Lady Connemara has gained a decree nisi.

[Lord Connemara is the Right Hon. Robert Bourke, G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras.—Ed.]

PARNELL DEFIANT.

London, 1st December.

Mr. Parnell has issued a manifesto of a remarkably disdainful tone towards Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

Lord Wenlock has been appointed Governor of Madras.

[Lord Wenlock, who succeeds Lord Connemara in the Governorship of the Madras Presidency, is Beilby Lawley, Baron Wenlock, born in 1849, succeeded to the title in 1880. He is a Liberal in politics, and was M.P. for Chester April to July, 1880.—Ed.]

UNCROWNED OR DISCROWNED?

London, 3rd November.

A manifesto, signed by Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Sullivan and others, has been issued at Chicago declaring that it is impossible that Mr. Parnell can retain the leadership of the Irish party.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NORTH-CHINA
DAILY NEWS.]

(BY OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

OPENING OF THE JAPANESE DIET.

Tokio, 29th Nov., 1890, 3.50 p.m.

The State opening of the Diet was performed this morning by H.M. the Emperor in person, in the presence of the Minister President of State, the President of the Privy Council, the members of the Cabinet and Privy Council, the Lord Chamberlain, and the members of both Houses. His Majesty was met at the gates by the officers and members of the two Houses, and escorted to the Imperial waiting room. The

reading of the Imperial message was honoured with a salute of 101 guns. The ceremony, which was throughout of an imposing character, was witnessed by the members of the *Corps Diplomatique*, the Provincial Governors, and as many naval, military, and civil officials of high rank as the gallery would hold. The city is *en fête* in honour of the event.

It was notified on Tuesday in an extra that official intelligence had been received from H.N.M. Minister at Peking, by the Consul for the Netherlands, of the death of His Majesty King William III at Het Loo on the 23rd ultimo. Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange-Nassau, the only surviving child of the late King, succeeds as Queen of the Netherlands, and during Her Majesty's minority H.M. Queen Dowager Emma will act as Regent of the Realm.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1890.				Rainfall	
Fahr.		Thermometer.		in inches.	
		Min.	Max.		
Nov. 28	...	57.7	73.0	...	0.44
„ 29	...	49.0	51.0	...	...
„ 30	...	46.0	55.0	...	...
Dec. 1	...	49.0	59.2	...	...
„ 2	...	49.0	65.0	...	...
„ 3	...	45.0	63.0	...	...
„ 4	...	49.8	55.9	...	0.03
1889.				Rainfall	
		Min.	Max.	in inches.	
Nov. 28	...	37.6	50.0	...	0.44
„ 29	...	46.0	51.5	...	0.20
„ 30	...	45.0	53.4	...	...
Dec. 1	...	46.0	50.4	...	...
„ 2	...	38.5	52.0	...	...
„ 3	...	36.6	52.0	...	...
„ 4	...	36.4	47.5	...	...

Sicawei report, 28th November, 10 a.m.: Since yesterday the barometer has begun to recover in the north at Vladivostok and Tientsin, but without producing strong winds. At Sicawei and in Japan it continues to fall. The depression extends equally over the south of China, where the barometer has been slowly falling for four days. Weather uncertain.—11.30 a.m.: Yesterday there was a gale from the north at Tientsin.—29th November: In accordance with the despatches sent from the north, the strong wind which was felt here yesterday evening was experienced to a similar extent at Vladivostok before yesterday evening and at Tientsin yesterday morning. At the first sign of wind the barometer began to rise suddenly and up to ten o'clock this morning it had risen half an inch. In the south the barometer was falling yesterday and it is probable that the gale was not felt there with the same violence as in the north. Fine and cold weather is probable.—Sunday, 30th November, 10 a.m.: The barometer, after having risen to a maximum of 30.69 in. yesterday morning at Tientsin, is falling again rapidly. At Sicawei it has also been falling very fast since yesterday evening. A second centre of depression, less marked than the first, appears to be coming from the North. Yesterday the N.E. gale was felt at the Pagoda Anchorage and Amoy, where the barometer jumped up rapidly, while it was falling very fast at Manila. Weather uncertain.—2nd December: After yesterday the fall of the barometer ceased at Tientsin and Shanghai. Its present tendency is very uncertain, on account of a depression existing in the interior. It is still falling slightly in Japan. It fell yesterday in the south, after a sudden blow. The monsoon winds have recommenced in the south.—3rd December: Yesterday the barometer rose at Tientsin

and Shanghai, but still fell at Nagasaki. The depression observed in the north is travelling eastwards. In the south the barometer was steady, with monsoon winds. There are no signs of a change of weather. —4th December: Since yesterday the barometer has been slowly rising at Siciwei, Tientsin, and Nagasaki, and falling at Tokio. There is a centre of low pressure in the north, travelling to the E. In the south there is another typhoon, the influence of which has been felt at Hongkong, Amoy and Pagoda Anchorage. The monsoon winds have resumed sway. It is probable that this depression will not approach Shanghai.

The average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement in November was 50°.05, the average maximum 64°.91, and the mean 57°.48, against 47°.7, 60°.7, and 54°.2 respectively, in the same month of 1889. The rainfall in November was 0.95 inches, and rain fell measurably on 4 days, against 1.18 inches and 6 days in November, 1889, and an average of 2.39 inches and 8 days for the eight years 1882-89.

Official notice has been given by the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank of the establishment of a branch at Tientsin as from December 1st. Mr. Emil Rehders, sub-manager, has been authorised to sign in conjunction with Mr. Otto Miretzky.

News has been received of the death at home of Mr. T. T. Fergusson of Chefoo, one of the ablest and best-known men in China. He took an especial interest in political affairs in China, of which his knowledge was both wide and deep, and as long as he remained in China he was a constant and valued contributor to our columns. He was Consul for Belgium at Chefoo, Consular Agent for France, and Vice-Consul for Russia and for Spain, until the time of his finally leaving for home.

The numerous friends of Mr. H. M. Bevis will hear with great pleasure, while regretting Shanghai's loss, that he has been appointed Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Yokohama.

Mr W. S. Ayrton, of H.M.'s Consulate, Shanghai, has been appointed Acting Vice-Consul at Pagoda Anchorage, *vice* Mr. E. H. Parker.

Lord Li, the adopted son of H. E. Li Hung-chang, arrived at Shanghai on Friday last on his way to Japan where he has been appointed Minister. He left by the *Kiang-yung* on Tuesday morning for Anhui to visit his native home, and on his return, he will proceed to his post. The *Shipao* says of him:—He is expected by a great majority to take the place of the late Marquis Tseng in the Diplomatic Service; he is comparatively a young man of about 35 years of age, having an energetic mind to perform the nation's work; with his father's rank and power, he can do more in the affairs of the State than an ordinary official even of high rank. It is said that Lord Li has a fair command of the English language, an invaluable *cade mecum* to a diplomat for the Court of the Mikado, where English is the Court language. The Government has made a wise choice in appointing Lord Li to Japan, for he will surely bring these two sister nations into closer friendship by his genial manner and diplomatic tact which he acquired while at the Court of St. James as the vice-Minister.

The post of Taotai at Hankow, for which H.E. Chang Chih-tung strongly recommended the Taotai at Ichang, has been conferred on Kung Ching-fu, a Chief Secretary of the Tsungli Yamen.

H.M.S. *Alacrity*, with Admiral Salmon and family, left here for the Yangtze at half-past two on Wednesday.

We learn that H.M.S. *Severn* will probably not spend the winter here after all, but will leave early in January to form part of Admiral Salmon's escort to Singapore, the other vessels engaged being the *Impérieuse*, flagship, *Leander*, *Mercury*, and *Alacrity*.

We have remitted to Father Watson the balance of the subscriptions collected by

us here for his relief fund, amounting to \$61 and Tls. 10.

The Chinese Photographic Enlarging Company have recently enlarged two photographs of H.E. Li Hung-chang and they are being sent by the *Hsinshuei* this morning to H.E. The photographs have been enlarged to nearly life size and are very well done.

The flags of the Consulates and men-of-war were at half-mast on Tuesday in recognition of the death of the King of Holland.

A grand function was held at the Iron Works lately inaugurated by H.E. Chang-Chih-tung on the banks of the Han on the 27th ultimo. Invitations were issued to foreigners and Chinese to visit the works on that date, and were largely availed of. Messrs. Dobson and White, the European superintendents, had everything in trim for the occasion. Two engines with trucks fitted with seats took visitors the length of the railway line, about two miles. The steam cranes were also at work lifting heavy weights. The visitors were greatly pleased with and edified by what they saw.

The dispute arising out of the collision between the *Wenchow* and the *Tooman* will probably be referred to arbitration.

Mr. W. Holland, acting English Consul at Tamsui, has taken a decided step towards enforcing the recognition of Twatutia as part of the port. The consulate at Tamsui being under repair, he took a house and hoisted his flag at Twatutia, officially notifying the Governor, who duly called on Mr. Holland at Twatutia, thus acknowledging foreigners' right of residence there.

On Wednesday afternoon Captain Bright, President, and Trooper Haskell, Hon. Secretary of the S.V.C. Shooting Committee, accompanied Private Eckhold, of "B" Co. when he called upon Mrs. C. Vincent Smith and presented her with the second prize in the late competition. It consisted of a very handsome twisted gold bangle. The lady thanked her champion, and after the party had retired, the representatives of the Shooting Committee escorted B. S. M. Cameron to Mrs. W. S. Percival, who was presented with the third prize consisting of a gold locket. The first prize has not been presented yet owing to the illness of the lady. The fourth prize, a pair of gold bangles, has been handed to M. Wagner to forward to his daughter. The other prizes were distributed on Wednesday to the winners, the delay in doing so having been caused by the illness of one of the members of the Shooting Committee.

Fire broke out in some Chinese houses in Kiangse Road between the Yang-king-pang and Canton Road at a quarter past 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, but before the flames had extended beyond two houses, the firemen were on the spot and soon had five streams playing. Two houses were entirely destroyed and one partially. The turn-out of the firemen on Wednesday night was probably the quickest ever known in Shanghai.

Like Shanghai, Saigon and Siam are suffering from drought, and great fears are entertained for the rice crop in Indo-China and Siam.

The *Aushin Maru* was put up at auction on Wednesday morning and the highest bid was Tls. 26,000. The vessel was not sold.

The *Kuangpao* says that counterfeit dollars and subsidiary coins on the model of those now being issued by the new mint are coming into circulation, being made in quantities in Shuntak, and people are cautioned to be very careful, as they are very difficult of detection.

Solicitors, insurance agents, and others having anything to do with the recording in official documents of the numbers of Shanghai Municipal lots, will do well to note that since the late survey the numbers of the lots have been re-arranged.

We find that people who receive letters and papers through the United States Post Office now have their mails delivered

to them free. It has taken many years to get this matter settled, for one of the United States Consuls as far back as 1881 endeavoured to induce the U.S. Postal authorities to become subscribers to the L. P. O. This apparently has now been effected by Dr. Leonard.

News was received here on Friday last by wire that it was expected the silver party in the U. S. Congress would bring in a measure for free coinage of silver at the session which opens on the 1st of December. Whether it will succeed is doubtful, but in the present position of parties in Congress, it is impossible to predict what will be done. There was also a rumour current here yesterday that the Bank of England was contemplating the issue (for which, however, an Act of Parliament would be required) of £1 notes, based on the Bank's silver reserve, and payable in silver.

In the event of free coinage being introduced, the United States will no doubt take a large amount of silver, and we note that large silver mines of unexampled richness have just been discovered at the Kouban sources in Russia, with rich deposits of coal in the same district, and a river with a plentiful supply of water.

The Customs has issued the usual notification as to the Courier service for the winter of 1890-91. The service between Chinkiang and the North is to begin about the 10th instant, and continue till the 20th of February, the departures from each side taking place three times a week.

The new building for the Hanbury School and Children's Home is progressing favourably. It is on the site of the old Eurasian School in Hongkew which has been pulled down, and it is now nearly up to the first floor and is to be finished by next July. The contract price for the new building, which is being constructed on plans supplied by Mr. J. M. Cory and under his superintendence, is Tls. 13,980, but there are other necessary expenses which will bring the total cost up to fully Tls. 15,000. Towards this the committee have collected in all Tls. 12,232.92, leaving a sum of nearly Tls. 3,000 to be raised to enable the institution to commence work free from debt. There are many people, no doubt, who have not hitherto subscribed to the building fund who would like to do so, and all donations will be thankfully received by the honorary treasurer, Mr. J. C. Bois.

The temperature was still unusually mild yesterday at Newchwang, there being only 8 degrees of frost.

It is a great relief to naval men to know that the loss of the *Serpent* was due to her striking the rocks. They feel no less regret at the loss of a fine ship and so many good comrades; but it is a great relief to know that that loss was due to an accident which may happen to any seaman, and not to faults in the construction of the vessel. Reuter's brief telegram led us all to believe that it was actual unseaworthiness that caused the *Serpent* to founder; and the suspicion with which too many of our most modern men-of-war are regarded was unnecessarily deepened: the addition of only two words to the telegram would have obviated a great deal of—as it turns out—needless uneasiness.

A serious accident happened on board the *Yungching* as she was leaving Newchwang. While the crew were getting up anchor a heavy sea came on board, washing one man overboard, killing another and injuring two more. The man who was washed overboard could not be found.

From Foochow we have the following advices, under date the 22nd instant:—Continuing advices from 25th ult., we note that the calling steamers during the month have been the *Oopack*, *Glancus*, *Dardanus*, *Ching Wo* and *Menelaws*. They took between them 1 million of lbs., bringing the export to Europe to date to 22½ millions against 23½ millions last year and 28½ millions in 1888. The market has been quiet throughout, as shown by the moderate

settlements; namely, only 28,000 chests in the four weeks, and of this quantity the larger proportion was taken for Australia. Prices are nominally unchanged, though, with the exception of good medium teas, scarcely such good quality has been obtained, at the prices current, as last month. The demand for low-priced teas has led to supplies being larger than expected. Arrivals are already over 380,000 chests and, although it is said that there is but little more to come, perhaps another 5,000 chests may be reckoned on to complete the total for the season. The settlements to date after one month's earlier opening of the market are 352,000 chests against 381,000 chests last year at the same date, and 477,000 chests in 1888. The stock of Congou to-day is 28,000 chests against 39,000 chests last year and 53,000 chests in 1888. Exchange is $3\frac{1}{4}$ for 4 months' sight credits. Freights to London are steady at £2.

The Canton native paper of the 21st ult. says:—A petition to be allowed to establish waterworks at Canton is referred by the Viceroy to the Shin-how-chu (the Reorganisation Board) for further particulars. H.E. approves the establishment of waterworks, but the petition only states that the applicants propose establishing their headquarters at Li-ming-kuan, near the late Viceroy's new College, and the price they propose charging, and does not specify whether the capital is to be raised on shares, whether the plant has been purchased, whether the exact site has been determined on, whether they propose to lease or to buy the land or whether it is Government ground, whether they propose to use earthenware mains and branch pipes, whether carrying them above ground will be objectionable in any way, or whether they can guarantee their ability to carry out the scheme, and he cannot consider the application for the concession until these particulars are supplied.

We find in the *Daily Press* extracts from the *Kuon-pao* of 20th ult. an account of a recent incident which shows what the protection afforded by the native gunboats is worth. A passage boat with a valuable cargo "was attacked by about a dozen snake boats, but making good use of its guns sank one of them and eventually beat them off. A guard boat was stationed close by, and if it had come up none of the pirates would have escaped, but it did nothing, idle lying there watching the fight,—it is supposed fearing that if it interfered it would incur the enmity of the pirates, who would take advantage of some dark night to revenge themselves." The Editor remarks also that the passage boat will have to be on the look-out when passing the place hereafter, as the pirates are sure to try to get their revenge.

The *Daily Press* concludes a leading article on Mr. Holt Hallett's claim that the Chinese tariff should be revised, and the evasions of the Transit Pass System in the southern provinces stopped, with these words:—"Happily Sir John Walsham is about to retire, and if the work is done, it will no doubt be undertaken by some diplomatist with a little more energy and insistence. If the negotiations could be placed in the hands of Mr. Chaloner Alabaster, who will then be Consul-General and ought to be Minister Plenipotentiary, there would be little doubt of a satisfactory result being attained, the obstructive tactics of the mandarins notwithstanding."

The *Thames* brought us Hongkong dates to the 25th.—There has been some talk in the colony about the death in the gaol of a Chinese prisoner from dysentery, aggravated by improper food.—In a match at cricket, Civilian v. the Navy, on the 22nd, the navy made 124 in their first innings, the civilians making 39 and 87 in their two innings respectively, the navy thus winning by 85 runs on the first innings.—Another meeting of shareholders in the China Borneo Co., Ltd., was held at Hongkong on the 22nd, at which the report of the committee

of inspection was read. The "goodwill," of which some harsh things were said, is to be written off, and the capital written down, and a large portion of the money paid for the goodwill—in shares—is to be repaid to the Company. The meeting was adjourned again for a fortnight.—Mr. W. M. Goodman, Attorney-General, returns to Hongkong by the P. & O. mail of the 5th December.

The chief points in the report of the committee of inspection appointed by the shareholders in the China Borneo Co., Ltd., the report having been drawn up by Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., are:—That the accounts, though somewhat confused, contain a true statement of the affairs of the company; that the expenses of working have been excessive and can be reduced; that there are enormously heavy stocks of timber on hand, which must be largely written down; that the Hongkong Saw Mills are enormously over-valued, and must be written down one-half, and if carefully worked can only be expected to pay expenses; that the Sandakan Saw Mills ought to pay, while the coast trade, agency, and banking businesses are sound; that the item of \$69,406 for goodwill ought to be written off altogether. The goodwill has turned out to be of no value, and Mr. Abrahamson has offered to return his share of the \$70,000 paid for it, and hopes his co-members will do the same; that the capital of the company (now \$375,000 paid up) should be written down to \$250,000, and a call of \$10 a share made. Mr. Wicking read an addendum to the report, pointing out that \$100,000 (sic) was paid for the goodwill on the statement that Messrs. E. A. Abrahamson & Co., the vendors, had made a profit of \$30,593; but it turned out when the books were made up that this profit was only arrived at by writing up the value of the property, etc. He contended that the whole \$100,000 ought therefore to be refunded, not only \$70,000. Mr. Abrahamson promised, through the Chairman, Mr. B. Layton, to reply to Mr. Wicking at the next meeting.

The *Sachsen* brought dates from Hongkong to the 29th ult.—A trial was made of the electric light in Hongkong on the 25th. The *Daily Press* reports that the light was steady, but weak.—The first annual meeting of the shareholders in the Lamag Planting Co., Ltd., was held in Hongkong on the 25th, Mr. C. S. Sharp in the chair. The Chairman said that the proposed scheme for the amalgamation of the planting companies in London had not come to any definite result. There was no discussion, and the usual formal business was transacted.—The St. Andrew's Ball took place in Hongkong on the 28th, and was, as usual, a great success.

We extract with pleasure from the *Japan Mail* the following paragraph which shows the liberality that marks the administration of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—It ought to be recorded that the Directors of the Japan Mail Steamship Company have behaved with remarkable generosity to the relatives of the foreigners who were lost in the ill-fated *Musashi Maru*. They have presented a sum of two thousand yen to the widow of Captain Frahm, and have given proportionate amounts to the families of the other sufferers. Such liberality on the part of a shipping company is rare. The total loss of a fine steamer, when nothing is recovered from underwriters, is not calculated to induce a generous mood. This act of the Company assumes additional grace as a substantial evidence that the Directors are perfectly satisfied with the seamanship of the fine and trustworthy officer who commanded the *Musashi Maru*, and persuaded that no human efforts could have averted the disaster which befel her. It is pleasant to see that the traditions of the old Mitsui Bishi Company are so nobly obeyed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The *Yokohama Maru* arrived on Tuesday afternoon with dates from Yokohama to the 26th and from Kobe to the 27th ult.—From four to five thousand persons paid to see Mr. Spencer's second aeronautical exhibition at Tokio, on the 24th ult., and countless crowds watched it from outside the enclosure. The ascent and descent were most successfully managed.—The capital of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been reduced from \$11,000,000 to \$10,750,000 by the amortisation of shares, and this course is to be followed until the capital is reduced to the actual value of the company's fleet, &c., \$8,800,000.—The usher of H.M.'s Court in Japan was stabbed in the neck on the 24th ult., by a sailor for whom a warrant for being absent without leave had been issued. The usher, Mr. Wright, lost a great deal of blood, but was out of danger.—The members of the new Parliament assembled for the first time on the 25th, and proceeded to select three candidates for the post of President, and three for Vice-President.—Another most successful organ recital and concert was given at Union Church, Yokohama, on the 25th ult.—Mr. Kim Ok Kiun, the Korean refugee, has been allowed to live where he likes in Japan, but his allowance of \$50 a month from the government has been withdrawn.—Yokohama was decked in holiday garb on the 25th ult. in celebration of the convocation of the Diet.—The *Nippon* says that many members of the Diet are objecting to the regulation prescribing European costume.

The following abstract is sent to the *Japan Mail* by its San Francisco correspondent:—The Director of the Mint has issued his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30th. He states that the coinage for the past fiscal year was the largest in the history of the Mint, aggregating 112,698,071 pieces. Gold and silver bars were manufactured as follows:—gold, \$23,342,433; silver, \$7,045,357, total, \$30,387,790. Gold bars were exchanged for gold coin, free of charge, of the value of \$16,357,677. The exports of gold during the year exceeded imports by \$4,253,047. Silver exports were \$8,545,455 over imports. The total amount of silver purchased during the fiscal year for the coinage of silver dollars was 30,912,111 standard ounces, costing \$26,899,326. From the close of the fiscal year to August 13th, the date the new Silver Act went into effect, the amount of silver purchased was 3,108,199 standard ounces, costing \$3,049,426. The amount of silver bullion purchased under the act to October 31st has been 12,276,578 ounces, at a cost of \$14,038,168.

There was a marked improvement in the price of silver during the fiscal year. The Director estimates the stock of metallic money in the United States on July 1st, 1890, as follows:—gold, \$695,563,029; silver, \$463,211,919. The total amount of metallic and paper money in circulation, exclusive of holdings in the Treasury on June 30th, 1890, was \$1,435,610,612, a per capita of \$22.09, against \$1,380,418,091 at the commencement of the fiscal year, an increase of \$55,192,521. The number of silver dollars in circulation on June 30th, 1890, was 56,278,749, against \$54,457,299 at the commencement of the year. The product of gold from the mines of the United States during the calendar year 1889 was \$32,800,000; silver 50,000,000 fine ounces, commercial value being \$46,750,000, and the coining value \$64,646,464. The product of mines and smelters in the United States during the same year was:—gold, 2,527,892 troy ounces; silver, 60,236,460 troy ounces. The total purchases of silver for coinage into silver dollars, from March 1st, 1878, to August 12th, 1890, was 323,635,576 standard ounces, costing \$308,199,261. The net profit of the earnings over the expenditure of the Mint during the fiscal year was \$9,232,929.

Miscellaneous Article.

THE REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

2nd Dec.

Is the Chinese tariff, looked at as a whole, too high? Are foreign merchants in China suffering grievously from the unfairness of the import and export duties at present levied? If they were, would not the Chambers of Commerce in China have taken up the question, or would they have left their interests in the hands of Mr. Holt S. Hallett? This gentleman writes to the *Times* from Brighton on the 20th of October last, pointing out that it is of great importance to our manufacturers that the present opportunity for revising the tariff should not be lost sight of, and thus allowed to lapse without advantage being taken of it. Article 26 of the Treaty of Tientsin provided for an immediate revision of the tariff, on the ground that that fixed by the Treaty of Nanking had been found "by reason of the fall in value of various articles of merchandise, therein enumerated, to impose a duty upon these considerably in excess of the rate originally assumed to be a fair rate," about the rate of five per cent. *ad valorem*; and in the next article it was provided that further revisions might be demanded, by either side, at the end of every ten years; but if no demand for revision was made within six months after the end of each period of ten years, then the tariff should remain in force for ten years more. After quoting these articles, Mr. Hallett goes on to say:—"Notwithstanding the great and constant decrease in the cost price of our manufactures since October, 1860, when the treaty was ratified, our Government omitted to have the specific rates in the tariff revised in 1870 and 1880. The opportunity is once more before us, and it will be a serious blow to our trade if our Government allows it to pass without having the specific rates in the Chinese tariff again reduced to the standard limit, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. I will take two instances to show the need of revising the tariff, one in cotton goods, the other in iron. Our 7lb. cotton shirtings on entering a Chinese treaty port are worth about £80 a ton. The specific duty levied on them, which in 1860 was equivalent to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, is now equivalent to 8 per cent., and the transit dues, which in 1860 were equivalent to 2½ per cent., are now equivalent to 4 per cent. *ad valorem*. The import duty and transit duties together are therefore 4½ per cent. *ad valorem* higher than they were when the tariff was fixed in 1860. In the same way with pig-iron, the duty and transit dues are now 4½ per cent. *ad valorem* higher than when they were fixed in 1860."

Mr. Hallett, it will be seen, instances only cases in which the specific duty is now considerably more than the 5% *ad valorem* which was the original basis of the tariff, and he might have given even more striking examples than he does. There are, for example, large quan-

ties of grey shirtings imported, whose selling value is under one tael a piece duty paid, and they pay eight candareens Haikuan currency a piece, or nearly ten per cent. A reduction of five tael cents a piece in the cost of these to the consumer would, no doubt, in time lead to a larger consumption as all cheapening of articles does; but it would take some time. The eight-pound-four shirting, however, remains the leading weight in this class of goods, and eight candareens a piece is little more than five per cent. *ad valorem* on these; and on the heavier and better shirtings up to eleven and twelve pounds, the specific duty is considerably less than five per cent. *ad valorem*, and the possibility that a revision of the tariff would include a raising of the rate on a very large proportion of the goods imported does not seem to have struck Mr. Hallett. A revision would not, in fact, be all in favour of the manufacturers, as they no doubt know. It is the same thing with exports. The specific duty on tea amounts now to something like twelve-and-a-half to fifteen per cent. *ad valorem* on the average value of the tea exported to Great Britain; but that on silk is not much more than three per cent. on the average value; and there are a large number of exports of which the same is true. Our governments, if they ever consider the revision of the tariff at all, comfort themselves with the thought that if foreigners really wanted it, their Chambers of Commerce would take the matter up, and that merchants and manufacturers leave revision alone, because they realise that it would work both ways.

Specific duties can never for long be an accurate proportion of the value of the goods on which they are levied, as the values of raw materials and manufactures change from day to day, but there are many things that make them preferable to *ad valorem* duties, though the latter seem more just at first sight. There is, of course, infinitely more trouble, and therefore expense, in the collection of *ad valorem* duties; and they have the great moral disadvantage that they tempt the shipper to manipulate his invoices, a temptation that weak human nature cannot always resist with sufficient sternness. Unfortunately, mankind generally holds it a venial sin to cheat, if it can, its own as well as alien governments; and a man who would hesitate to pick a pocket, will without a qualm make an inadequate declaration to an income tax collector or a custom house officer. Much of this temptation is removed when duties are specific. As regards the Chinese tariff, it is universally recognised that it is a very light one. It is distinctly a tariff for revenue only, with no thought of protection in it, and it compares most favourably with the tariffs of most European and American States. If a revision were pressed for, it would be difficult for the united Powers to refuse a general raising of the tariff, were the Chinese negotiators to compare their

tariff with that of many of the countries concerned. There is another thing to be considered; that it is doubtful whether there would be for a long time much increase of consumption of the articles on which the duties would be lowered, if the five per cent. *ad valorem* rate were again made the basis, or much decrease of those on which the duties would be increased. The steady way in which the prices of cotton goods, for instance, followed the fall in the value of silver, showed that there is a demand for a certain quantity of certain goods, irrespective to a great extent of moderate fluctuations in price, and this is an argument against the opening of the question of revision by the government, as long as the latter is not urged to it by the Chamber of Commerce.

As regards Mr. Hallett's second point, the evasion by the southern Viceroy of the transit pass system, and the imposition, against the treaty, of heavy "inland charges," we are quite at one with him. Here an energetic Minister might do something, but his remonstrances cannot have much weight as long as the Tsungli Yamèn knows that under no circumstances will foreign governments enforce the observation of the treaties. They will represent and ask, and possibly go so far as to demand, but as they are precluded from hinting at a resort to the *ultima ratio*, if their demands are not granted, they have little hope of success.

LORD WOLSELEY'S PORPHECIES.

3rd Dec.

WE noticed more than a month ago Lord Wolseley's preposterous vaticinations in the *Review of Reviews*; that prophet has, however, attained such eminence, and his words carry so much, though often undeserved, weight that we may be excused for referring to them again. The excessive respect in which the supposed latent power of the Chinese is held at home is very much to be deprecated. How it began, and how it has been fostered until it reached its present extension, it is not very easy to determine at first sight. The only visible ground for it is the enormous population of China; but it is strange that a nation which subdued India's myriads with a handful of white men should be so impressed by the mere numbers that China is represented as containing. It is not the civilians in China, merchants, missionaries, or journalists, that have ever represented China as even potentially a great power. They all of them know what a mockery are the four squadrons into which China's sea-going navy is divided, and the army, which consists, according to the latest issue of the *Statesman's Year-Book*, of 323,800 bannermen and 650,000 Chinese soldiery, exclusive of officers. But the Chinese have always been skilful diplomatists, and they seem to have instilled into the minds of the foreign representatives at Peking, a totally false

conception of the country's strength and resources, which the Chinese Ministers abroad have carefully confirmed. Chinese officials talk and move with a dignity and self-consciousness which make those who are brought in contact with them believe must have a substantial basis, that basis being really a hollow crust.

Meanwhile home governments, and our own especially which ought to be much better advised, have apparently come to the conclusion that, to use Lord Wolseley's words, "the one fixed point of our policy should be to strain every nerve and make every sacrifice to keep on good terms with China." For two reasons; China will overrun us if we do not keep her in a good temper, and China will be our most trusted ally in our future inevitable struggle with Russia. Let us take the second reason first, and ask why is a struggle with Russia inevitable. Why can we not keep on good terms with Russia? Asia is large enough for both of us, and if the two Powers, Great Britain and Russia, only keep control over the "prancing proconsuls" who threaten at times to involve us in difficulties, we ought to remain good friends. The Russian and English peoples have no quarrel. England is one of the best markets for Russia's raw materials, and Russia should be one of England's best markets for her manufactures. If, however, our governors believe it impossible to remain friendly with Russia, and rely on China as an ally, they will very likely find that the Chinese are much too clever, and too arrogant, to be made tools of. The reasoning that China must be humoured because of her potential strength is not very clear. Surely if there is danger to the English race in the growth of China's military spirit, it would be better policy to quench that spirit while yet faint rather than by encouragement, not to say subserviency, to fan it into flame. But we cannot help feeling that Lord Wolseley has altogether misjudged the situation. England is right, no doubt, in desiring to keep on good terms with China, though hardly in 'making every sacrifice' to do so. China's good will is desirable because she is now our neighbour. But Lord Wolseley must be singularly misinformed if he imagines that the advantages of an Anglo-Chinese agreement would be all on the side of England, or that China herself is not aware of its importance to herself. Chinese publicists can hardly be said as yet to exist, but the drift of Chinese public opinion can be fairly enough gauged from the articles in the native press or prize essays such as those published by the Shanghai Polytechnic. Here, at least, we find it laid down as an axiom of China's foreign policy, that while Russia must be withstood and Japan (if necessary) put down, friendly relations should be maintained with England and France.

The real question is, has the Anglo-Saxon race anything to fear from the

growth of a military spirit among the Chinese? We answer, unhesitatingly, no. What Lord Wolseley means by declaring that the Chinese have "been motionless for three centuries" it is difficult to say. The Chinese, as distinct from the Tartars, have only once (in the times of Wu-ti of the Han sixteen centuries ago) ever attempted to carry their arms westward. The hordes of Genghis were not Chinese, but Mongols, and, through the policy of the present dynasty, the once warlike Mongols have been long since turned into a troop of besotted priests and harmless drovers. The Chinese despise war, and will only be compelled to it by the pressure of natural forces, such as famine and flood, which they will, we hope, learn from our example in India to bring more and more under control. That the Chinese labourer must drive all less frugal and industrious Asiatics out of the field is incontestable, but that he will make head against our imperial race we refuse to believe. As a subject he is docile and laborious, in short a most valuable economic factor; but as a governor he is obsolete. The ruling classes in China, (by which we mean the *literati*) are arrogant enough, no doubt, and language such as Lord Wolseley uses might well turn their heads; but they would not carry the people with them to any aggressive action. All they desire is peace, and such freedom from government (be the governor who you will) as shall secure to them the small margin of profit on which to live and to rear sons and be buried.

THE NON-CHRISTIAN VIEW OF MISSIONARY FAILURES.

4th Dec.

It is confidently stated that within the next year or so China is to be invaded by about one thousand more missionaries of Protestant Christianity. They are coming out, most of them young and full of enthusiasm, in the belief, which is fostered by the missionary journals, that the harvest is waiting but the labourers are few, and they do not realise what ploughing and sowing and weeding and watering have to be done before any harvest, and then but a scanty one, will become visible. Perhaps it would not be amiss, for both sides of the question should be presented to those who are going to devote their lives to such an arduous and unthankful task as converting the Chinese, if before starting from home they were set to study "The Non-Christian View of Missionary Failures", by a Veteran Missionary, in the October number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. It is a tremendous indictment, and is published not as the personal belief of the writer, but as a summary of what is thought in the non-Christian East—by educated people—of Christian Missions. The skilful general finds out by his spies the extent of the enemy's forces and their disposition before attacking

them; and the missionary who wants to attack successfully what he calls heathenism "must enter into the mind, as it were, of his opponents, and examine their position from the inside; for thus only can he prepare his plan and execute it, with any prospect of success." Of the thousand missionaries who are said to be coming probably not ten will do this before they leave home; and so the first few years of their life in China will be spent in finding out what they have come to do and how to do it; and many of them will be beaten back discouraged for want of this preliminary knowledge. The writer of the article begins with an illustration. At a Viceregal reception in Calcutta not long since there was one native official conspicuous as the only one who had come in entirely Indian costume. A flippant aide-de-camp joked him on his conservatism. "Thank you for your compliment, Sir!" was the reply. "We Orientals, you know, are very conservative. Our dress not only suits our country, but our forefathers also have used it for untold centuries, long before yours had learned to decorate their naked bodies with woad and ochre." This is really the text of the article. The Eastern nations have had for centuries religions which have suited them, have been good and useful to them. Christianity comes and asserts that it is the only true, good, and real religion. "It not only asserts its own goodness, but it claims goodness exclusively."

Christianity has never made any progress, says the writer, in a country which had a religion already, and, though it started in Asia, "it never crossed the Euphrates and Tigris in force or permanently. Practically it does not exist even now to the eastward of Mesopotamia". It had its cradle in Judea, but it has never converted the Jews. For centuries its progress was confined to the Roman empire and the barbarian hordes who broke up and dismembered that empire; and it succeeded there because Greece and Rome and the barbarians of Europe had no religion. When it attacked Persia, Zoroastrianism conquered it, though Zoroastrianism itself fell before the more nervous arm of Islam. When Mohammedanism came in contact with Christianity, it "wrested from Christianity, and still holds, all the north of Africa (where 200 bishops, we are told, once had sees), and many other places. Nothing, except Spain, has Christianity ever won back from Islam. . . . Materially, Mohammedanism tore away entire countries from Christianity, and spiritually it inoculated Constantinople with iconoclasm." Christianity has been fighting Hindooism for 350 years, and now numbers only 2,000,000 nominal adherents out of the 280,000,000 in India; and its reported converts include tens of thousands of Eurasians, who are not Christians at all, and "many thousands who during childhood have been purchased—absolutely bought and Christianised—during the

many periodical famines in India." Against Buddhism, the religion which has the largest following in the world, Christianity has been equally unsuccessful. After 300 years' hard work, it has not yet made 2,000,000 converts from Buddhism. It is having, we are told, wonderful success in Japan, but the Japanese, if they adopt it as a nation, will do so politically, because they see that it is a part of the western civilisation which they are so anxious to adopt; and, as we have lately seen, if they adopt it, it will be in a form of their own.

We have no room to go through the arguments mentioned why Christianity has had so little success in Asia. Briefly, it is because it brings to the East nothing that the East has not already, except "a system of dogmatic teaching on a large number of points, as revealed by God through Jesus Christ." The speculative races of the West like dogma, but it has no attractions for the more practical men of the East. Then the non-Christian asks if the morality practised in the West is any higher than that practised in the East. The heathens in the West require conversion more than the heathens in the East; General Booth, in fact, is doing far more good than Mr. Hudson Taylor. "Till you have something more than nominal Christians, till you have a real and practical Christianity among yourselves, till you have no heathens and sinners left among yourselves, please to leave the far more moral and religious East alone, in its comparatively greater love of both religion and morality. Then, and not till then, you may try to convert the East, though the general law I have announced will even then ensure your failure. But till then remember your own maxim: Charity begins at home."

These arguments, it must be remembered, are not those of the writer of the article, but a brief summary of the educated oriental non-Christian's reasons why Christian missions in the East have had no success. There is much in them that can be answered; they are obviously, and intentionally, one-sided; but they are worth more consideration by those who are setting out to convert the East than they generally receive.

THE MARINER'S COMPASS A CHINESE INVENTION.

5th Dec.

THERE have been some new indications in Europe of a desire to know the facts regarding the claim of the Chinese to have invented the mariner's compass. A professor in Vienna is now making inquiries on this matter. Dr. Chalmers, of Hongkong, has gone over the older passages in the literature and in the *China Review* and shown that in ancient times the Chinese had not yet begun to use the mariner's compass. Mr. Mayers drew attention to the same subject and noticed that there is no refer-

ence to it in the early voyages of which we have any account. The Chinese used the needle in land carriages but did not think of applying it to navigation. As to one thing there can be no doubt; the Chinese did not learn the properties of a magnetised needle from any other country. They found it out for themselves, though it is impossible to point to the man by name who first observed that a magnetised needle points north and south. Doubtless it came about in this way. The Chinese as we know have in their country boundless tracts of ironstone, and among these no small portion is magnetic. Every woman needs a needle, and iron early took the place of the old stone needles and were commonly used before the time of Ch'in Shih-huang, that is, more than 21 centuries ago. Whenever a needle happened to be made of magnetic iron it might reveal its south-pointing quality by falling into a cup of water, when it happened to be attached to a splinter of wood, for example. It came in some such way to be known commonly that certain needles had this quality. The great producing centre for magnetic iron is T'szechou, in southern Chilli. This city was very early called the City of Mercy, and the magnetic stone produced there came to be known as the stone of T'szechou, and so *t'sz shih* became the ordinary name for a magnet. Later the Chinese began to speak of the city as the "City of the Magnet" instead of calling it the "City of Mercy." The polarity of the magnetic needle would become known to the Chinese of that city and its neighbourhood first. The first who noticed the polarity would be some intelligent person who communicated the fact as an inaccountable peculiarity in an age when omens and portents were diligently sought for in every natural object and phenomenon. Kwei Ku-tsz, the earliest author who mentions the south-pointing needle, lived in the 4th century before Christ. There can be no reasonable doubt that the polarity of the needle was known at that time. Whatever myth regarding the needle was invented would be based on the knowledge of the physical fact, and the discovery of the fact must have preceded the invention of any myth embracing it. As to the discovery, there is no reason to suppose it was in any way foreign, because the Chinese use an enormous number of needles and have an inexhaustible supply of ironstone. There is no need to say a word in favour of India because that country has no iron to speak of. But though the polarity was known, we do not find that it was turned to a practical use till the Tsin dynasty, when landscapes began to be studied by the professors of *fengshui*. There was at that time a general belief in the magical powers of natural objects. This was a Buddhist doctrine and it took firm hold on the Chinese mind of that age. Just as Buddhists believe that indications of the influence of Buddha are present

everywhere in the natural world, so the Chinese philosophers of those times taught that indications of good and ill luck are to be seen all through nature. The polarity of the needle would take its place in this category of thought. Though it is not distinctly mentioned by Ko Hung or by Kwo Pu in the fourth century, yet to the disciples of Kwo Pu it became an essential part of the landscape compass which the professors of *fengshui* all use. Kwo Pu, the founder of this system, died A.D. 324, and it was not till four centuries later that the *fengshui* compass began to assume its present form. Though Kwo Pu's fame is great as a believer in the doctrine that portents of future kings are to be found in the localities where they will subsequently be born, he left much to be done by others, and the compass used by the *fengshui* professors for marking landscape indications was really first made about the eighth century by Chiu Yen-han. The compass was of hard wood, about a foot wide, and it had in the centre a small well in which a magnetised needle floated on water. On the compass were inscribed several concentric circles as on the wooden horizon of our globes. They embrace the twelve double hours, the ten denary symbols, the eight diagrams of Fuhi and other marks. This compass was used in preparing a *fengshui* report of any spot where a house or tomb was to be constructed, so that the construction might not be upon an unlucky site or planned in an unlucky manner. At the same time there was living a Chinese who had studied Hindoo astronomy. This was Yi-ping, who was the imperial astronomer and also a Buddhist priest. He noticed that the needle did not point exactly north and that there was a variation of $2^{\circ} 95'$. This variation went on increasing till a century later, that is, till the ninth century. A professor of *fengshui* named Yang-yi then added a new circle to the compass. On this improved compass the first of the twelve hours begins on the new circle at $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east of north. The compass it will be observed grew out of the old astrological report or nativity paper calculated from the position of stars, and prepared in the Han dynasty by astrologers as a regular part of social life, especially when marriages were about to be solemnised. Some of the old astronomical circles are preserved in the new *fengshui* chart. This was the compass used when Shen-kwa wrote on the south-pointing needle in the 11th century. This author mentions that any iron needle acquires polarity by rubbing it on a piece of load-stone. He alludes to the variation as a fact which he himself had observed and speaks of the south-pointing needle as an implement used by the professors of *fengshui*. By them it was employed in the form of a float upon water. After this, in A.D. 1122, Sü-king, the ambassador to Corea, describes the use of the floating needle on board ship while he made the

voyage. This is the first instance, the earliest by more than a century, of the use of the mariner's compass on board ship found as yet in any book native or foreign. The book is called *Shih-kao-li-lu*, "Narrative of a Mission to Corea." The existence of this book settles the question of the first use of the mariner's compass at sea, in favour of the Chinese. At that time the needle floated on water supported by a piece of wood, but in the Ming dynasty some Japanese junks engaged in piracy were captured by the Chinese, and the compass in use on board was found to have the needle dry and raised on a pivot, while still pointing southward. The Japanese had learned from Portuguese navigators to make a compass of this kind, and probably the needles they used were brought from Europe. From this time the Chinese adopted the principle of a pivot, and made their compasses without a well of water in the middle to float the needle in. Charts were probably used of a very rough kind, but how far is not known. What we know is that the junkmaster was aware of the direction in which the needle must point to reach the port to which he was going. In the Sung dynasty, embracing part of the 10th as well as the 11th, 12th and part of 13th centuries, Chinese junks went to Persia and India. The Arabs trading to China directly would learn at that time the use of the compass and would apply it on board their dhows. From them the Europeans learned this useful invention. The credit of the discovery both of the polarity of a magnetised needle and its suitability for use by mariners at sea must be given to China. It was China also that has the credit of having first noticed that any iron needle may be polarised by rubbing it with a magnet. In the 13th century the Arabs used a floating compass on their dhows. The needle was made to float on the water by attaching it crosswise to a corustalk or splinter of wood. A magnet applied to it drew it into a north and south direction. They would use western notation to mark the quarters and intermediate points on the horizon. When therefore the mariner's compass was adopted from them, the Chinese 24 points were not communicated. In the European compass the notation of 32 points is western, and rests on the winds and the sun. In the Chinese primitive mariner's compass the notation is that of the professors of *feng-shui* and rests on the old astrological division of the horizon into twelve double hours. From the Arab account we learn, what the Chinese accounts do not tell us, that the Chinese floated the needle by inserting it in a splinter of wood.

Reviews.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

AFTER looking at the latest portrait of Mr. Gladstone, from a painting by Mr. McLure Hamilton, which forms the frontispiece to

this week's *Pall Mall*, it is almost impossible to believe that that studious-looking octogenarian was engaged in urging the claims of Home Rule for Ireland before enormous audiences in an election tour in Midlothian. Mr. Tenniel idealises him as "McGladstone" in the cartoon in this week's *Punch* :—

"To land McGladstone lightly sprang,
And thrice aloud his bugle rang
With note prolong'd and varied strain,
Till bold Ben-Gholl replied again."

So full of life and vigour does this wonderful old statesman seem to be that it seems possible now that he will disappoint after all those who predicted that his career was ended when Lord Salisbury last came in. He will perhaps yet again be Prime Minister to the dismay of his foes, and the not unalloyed satisfaction of his friends; and the success of Mr. Roby at Eccles, in the modern stronghold of Conservatism, makes his accession to the office yet nearer. Our correspondent writes on the Eccles election in another column; the *Pall Mall*, which was published before the result was known, was by no means sure of victory, as the following short article shows :—

Why are the Tories so anxious about Eccles that even the most sanguine of them only anticipate a very narrow majority to-day? We sincerely hope that they will be disappointed, even in that modest anticipation. But, at the same time, we have really no right to expect to win. When the by-elections give place to a general election we shall win seats, said Mr. Gladstone, "not only here and there," but "here, there, and everywhere." This is true. But Mr. Gladstone did not mean that we shall win every seat everywhere. We shall win seats everywhere because we shall do "as in 1885," and in 1886 we lost seats everywhere which we held in 1885. But we did not hold the seat at Eccles in 1885, and in 1886 we did very little worse than in that year—as the following figures show :—

	1885.	1886.
Tory	4,559	4,277
Liberal	4,312	3,955
Majority	247	292

In order to bear out the moral of the by-elections generally, all we need do at Eccles is to reduce the Tory majority by two score votes and five. Why, then, are the Tories so alarmed? The reason is easily found. Lancashire is a Tory stronghold. But those who know the Tory democrats best dread Balfourism most. Conversion doth make cowards of them all.

The Opposition papers are, of course, jubilant over the result of the election. The *Daily News* writing the day after, says :—

Mr. Roby was yesterday returned as member for the Eccles Division by a majority of 255 votes, thus winning for the Liberal party and the cause of justice in Ireland a seat which had been Conservative ever since the creation of the constituency. The poll was extremely heavy, and both sides obtained more votes than in 1886. The victory is indeed a splendid one. It comes after a long and tough struggle, in which the Tories and Dissident Liberals put forth all their strength, while in the Liberal camp there was some superficial appearance of dissension. The result will strengthen Mr. Gladstone's hands for good, and weaken Mr. Balfour's power of doing evil. It will make the demand for a dissolution louder than ever, and will encourage every Irishman who is suffering under the present reign of oppression. It will introduce, not to public life but to the House of Commons, a man of marked practical and literary ability, and of valuable administrative experience. Mr. Roby, besides being a robust politician, is a philologist of European reputation, and a practical example of the fact that educated men with hard heads are on the right side. It is no secret that for some days before the polling the hopes of the Tories had gradually risen. Mr. Roby laboured under some serious disadvantages. The Chairman of his Committee, while loyally supporting him on general grounds, differed from

him on the Eight Hours Bill. The chairman's brother went over to the enemy. Mr. Herbert Rhodes, Liberal candidate in an adjoining division, went so far as to declare publicly, and most unreasonably, that though a Liberal and a Home Ruler, he would rather see Mr. Egerton returned as an opponent of the Eight Hours Bill for miners, than Mr. Roby as its supporter. Mr. Egerton is deservedly popular as a private individual and an employer of labour whose family have long exercised great influence in the locality. Mr. Roby made an excellent candidate, and there is no foundation for the charge that he went in for everything which he thought would catch votes. But he had an uphill game to play. The Eccles Division returned a Conservative in 1885, as well as in 1886, and in Lancashire there is a good deal of honest, downright Toryism. Thus a majority of 205 is, in the circumstances, magnificent, and our fourteenth victory will inspire enthusiasm in the Liberals of Manchester, as well as of the whole country.

The Unionist papers, on the other hand, see no cause for despair in the loss of the seat, do not believe that the election turned on Home Rule at all, and give so many good reasons why Mr. Roby was elected, that it is a wonder he had not a majority of 2,000 instead of 205 votes. The *Globe* tells us that "the battle was really fought on issues extraneous to Home Rule." The eight-hours party among the miners, and the United Kingdom Alliance voted solid for Mr. Roby. "Disestablishers" similarly gave him united support, and we believe that he was sympathetically regarded by the Anti-Vaccinationists."

He also said enough about Home Rule to secure the votes of all the Irish labourers on the Manchester Ship Canal. It is very fortunate that there is a simpler means of deciding elections, and other competitions, than the enumeration of the reasons why a candidate ought or ought not to win. The *St. James's* is also convinced that the contest was decided by Mr. Roby's adhesion to the eight hours movement. It says :—

We may take it, then, that Eccles was won and lost on the Eight Hours Question: this was the card that won the odd trick. It was dirtily played; but it was just within the rules of the game. And, having admitted such players to the political card-table, we must be prepared for their tactics. Some of our Unionist contemporaries seem to find consolation in the fact that Eccles has not been lost on the Irish Question. Frankly, we should prefer that it had been so lost. It would only show that in one constituency the partisans of plunder and cowardice were in a slight majority. But a slight majority in this or that constituency would not affect our general policy or our clear duty. The question of Home Rule is too wide a one to be decided in any other way than by an appeal to the country. Such an appeal was made at the last General Election, and the answer was unmistakable. Such an appeal will be repeated, though not yet; that is, if the Gladstonians still desire it. No, there is little consolation that we can see in the fact that an issue which might have been clearly presented to the Eccles voters has been confused by a side-issue like the Eight Hours Question. It is the degradation of politics, it tends to make the party system impossible, when one of the great parties puts itself into the hands of a small section of venal indifferents and masquerades in colours not its own.

Among the topics of the week was the alleged intention of the Shipping Federation—telegraphed out to us by Reuter and then denied—to lay up all the steamers in British harbours—except the mail steamers, of course. The *Times* made the first announcement, which we are told, "was received with incredulity in the City, on account of the expensiveness of such a proceeding, its doubtful value, and the fact that the interests of the various ports are not identical." The *Standard* was authorised to state that the rumours were quite unfounded, though the Federation had had under consideration the possibility of being obliged to take some vigorous

measures. The *Daily Telegraph* also controverts the statement, but not very positively, for it says that "the course of events is stated to be pointing in the direction of a lock-out of the comprehensive character indicated," though it had not yet entered the region of practical politics. The note on the subject in the *St. James's* is probably near the mark:—

The readers of the *Times* were certainly led to understand that the Shipping Federation was actually preparing for a general lock-out. It was not said, indeed, that this measure had been actually decided on; but it was in train, and even now the *Times* positively asserts that the initial step has been taken. But the report that the Shipping Federation is about to pass the word for a lock-out is at least premature. The ship-owners have naturally taken into consideration the advisability of such a step—in face of the present crisis they could hardly do otherwise; but to speak of a measure of this magnitude as imminent, when it is only talked of, is a serious error. It is quite possible, however, that the Shipping Federation is rather pleased than otherwise that the story has got abroad, and the guiding spirits of the movement may even have helped in an informal way to start it. The public are thus made to understand what the prolongation of the crisis in the shipping trade may eventually involve.

General Booth's scheme for permanently helping the very poor and outcast is the subject of the *Pall Mall's* cartoon, and on another page we have a full page drawing, which reminds us of George Cruikshank, so full is it of figures and lettering, from the coloured frontispiece of the General's book. The *Pall Mall's* leading article on the scheme is not all praise; but the subject is too large for treatment in this column. There are, as usual, many good sketches in the *Pall Mall*.

The *Saturday* has an almost perfect article on Dr. Talmage's proposed *Life of Christ*, describing its talented author as "Archdeacon Farrar 'raised to the power of New York.'" The *Spectator* has an extremely reasonable article on the dispute between Great Britain and Portugal. It says:—

The policy of the British Government under such circumstances would seem to be almost independent of its own volition. It is simply to wait quietly, and forward steamers which can ascend the Zambesi. There is not the slightest desire to crush Portugal, or to embarrass her Government, or to do any needless act whatever which would wound the susceptibilities even of the populace of Lisbon, although that populace, in its ignorance and disappointment, shows no disposition to spare ours. If her diplomatists can suggest any arrangement which in their judgment would be advantageous to Portugal, and yet would not interfere with the natural course of British progress in Africa, that arrangement is certain to be benevolently considered. But beyond that, the British Government has no power to go without surrendering rightful claims which are vitally important to her own Colonists, and which Portuguese negotiators, so long as they were free from mob-dictation, accepted as the basis of an enduring agreement. Of course, if the convention is repudiated the agreement is at an end, and the British Government remains where it was a year ago quite clear as to its own rights, and awaiting any interference with them on the part of the Portuguese. That may not be a satisfactory position, but it is one brought about, without Lord Salisbury's help, by the Portuguese themselves, who are acting, as they know and admit, in defiance of their own ablest counsellors. Their statesmen throughout have displayed both moderation and judgment, and the worst fact for Portugal in the whole situation is that its foreign policy is now controlled by the politicians of the street. They are incompetent to negotiate, and if they encourage or incite their Colonial agents to action, the responsibility for the consequences will not rest with the British Government, which has done all that its situation allowed it to do to avoid collision, and now has only to await events.

Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, complains that preachers do not treat current topics enough, and this inspires the following verses in the *St. James's*:—

SERMONS UP TO DATA. (WITH COMPLIMENTS AND APOLOGIES TO DR. JOSEPH PARKER.)

Let Dogma and Divinity
And Metaphysics die:
Discourses on the Trinity
Are generally dry.
The pious Congregational,
Has found a better way.
And trusts to prove sensational,
On 'Topics of the Day.
The temper of the Aryan
Has undergone a change,
And gives the new Sectarian
A wider field to range
He loathes the dull banality
Of common Sermones;
He longs for "actuality,"
Enlivened by a "wheeze."
Of Faith, and Hope, and Charity,
He does not wish to hear,
When "Balfour's last barbarity"
Is ringing in the air.
From pietistic platitudes,
Indignantly he turns;
He wants to know your attitude,
To Tillet, Maun, and Burns.
No subtleties Rabbinical,
Embarrass the divine;
A saying smartly cynical,
Is rather in his line.
'Tis his to know the uses of
That modern art *réclame*,
And open all the sluices of
His flood of epigram.

Outports.

CHEFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

We are enjoying an unusually protracted autumn here; no sign of snow has yet appeared on the hill tops, and the northerly gales are kindly keeping their distance. The fields being now bare, the riding is excellent. A very successful concert, which, it is hoped, was only the first of a series, was given on the 14th at the club by the Chefoo A.D.C. Notwithstanding the length of the programme there were numerous encores, and in the case of Mr. Saunderson, who, much to every one's regret, is leaving us for Peking, the audience was insatiable. The humorous delivery of "The Longshoreman" and "The Cautious Lover" fairly brought down the house, and Mr. Saunderson wound up the evening with a musical sketch entitled "The Queen's Jubilee," in which plenty of fun was poked at London society. Mrs. Frank Smith and Mrs. Roberts were both heard for the first time publicly in Chefoo, and their help was most welcome, the former lady singing "Tit for Tat" and the latter "Jock o' Hazeldean" in a very sympathetic and pleasing style. Mrs. Eckford charmed everyone by her excellent treatment of Tosti's "Good-bye" and "Pierrot," and Mrs. Buschendorff was deservedly applauded in "O Jugend, wie bist du so schön." All four ladies were enthusiastically encored. Miss Ive opened each part with a brilliantly played piano-forte solo, and the Misses Parkhill were heartily encored after their capital execution of the march in "Scipio," arranged for four hands. Messrs. Clark, Frank Smith, Burgoyne, de Uriarte, Kopp and Thornton, contributed in turn to the enjoyment of the evening, and as the cornet, violin, zither and banjo were pressed into the service, the programme was well varied. Mrs. Donnelly and Mrs. Henderson divided between them the work of accompanying the vocalists, and to those two ladies great praise is due. The decoration of the platform was most artistically accomplished by Mr. Burgoyne and Mr. Saunderson.
22nd November.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. Richard Trannack, Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master, left this port on the 24th inst. for Hankow to relieve Mr. Moorhead, who is transferred from that port to Shanghai vice Mr. Meade, deceased. Mr. Trannack, during his stay here, made many friends who now miss his society and cheerful countenance. The members of the out-door staff to show their appreciation for his kindness to them, presented him, on the eve of his departure, with an address and a souvenir in the shape of a gold cash. The following is an extract from the address:—The officers of the Imperial Maritime Customs of this port, hope that on the eve of your departure from here, you will accept this accompanying trinket as a souvenir of the pleasant official relationship which has always existed between yourself and them during your occupancy of the post of Tidesurveyor in this port, and beg to assure you of their sincere wishes that (when your time for leave arrives) you may experience a pleasant voyage and have every enjoyment of your visit home.

H. M. S. *Severn* arrived from Rocky Point on the 24th inst. and played a friendly game at cricket yesterday with the residents, which was drawn in favour of Chinkiang. Score:—

CHINKIANG.

Morris, b Freemantle	6
Southcott, b Freemantle	9
Thom, b Boulter	1
Ready, b Freemantle	8
Lammert, b Freemantle	6
Dawson, c and b Cooper	4
O'Neil, b Freemantle	0
Singer, b Freemantle	0
Schulz, run out	1
Green, not out	0
Hünerfauth, b Freemantle	0
Extras	2

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H.M.S. "SEVERN"

Lt. Lawrence, c Thom, b Morris	0
Lt. Chown, b Lammert	2
Freemantle, run out	5
Mr. Cooper, b Lammert	5
Lt. Wrey, b Lammert	0
Boulter, b Lammert	2
Barker, b Lammert	5
Mr. Graham, b Morris	0
Colwill, not out	1
Harris, b Morris	5
Lt. Ewart, b Lammert	0
Extras	3

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FOOCHOW NOTES.

(From the *Daily Echo*)

Much distress is now rife in the country, amongst the poor classes of people, owing to almost total failure of the sweet potato crop, which is their chief food.

We regret to have to record that another destructive fire broke out on 24th Nov. at about 3 a.m. close by Ponasang Hospital when some three hundred shops were destroyed; the losses being computed at a high time, viz: Tls. 200,000! Had it not been for the Missionaries it is almost certain that the Hospital itself would have been destroyed.

Some trouble, and it would seem of some importance, is at present hanging over the head of H.E. the Viceroy, so much so that two Imperial Commissioners are hourly expected from Peking to investigate the case. From what is currently reported the trouble originated in a quarrel between the Viceroy and the Taitar General—the latter having refused to grant certain sums of money for the maintenance of the Arsenal which is at present in the hands of the former, and high words passed between these two high officials. Though other causes of the trouble are in circulation, we believe the above to be correct. The *fungshui* of the Viceroy must indeed be bad. Ever since

he took over the reins of the Viceroyalty there has been continual trouble either with his subordinates or the people.

At the junction of the Yuen Fu river with the Min, about one li distant from the village of Yuenki, lies a small flat island called "Ungangchiu." Fringed by long grass, it possesses a few patches of cultivation and a solitary hut with a wall-eyed native as resident. Said native, a fortnight ago, on returning to his island home about 9 a.m. from the mainland, where he had been to make some purchases, was suddenly pounced on by a tiger "full sized, with well marked stripes, and about 300 catties." His tale of how he seized a paw of the animal, was knocked down and clawed, and finally made his escape to his hut by crawling away under the tiger's belly, might be the better of some confirming testimony, but the fact remains that the man now lies in the Foochoo Native Hospital, with a very ugly gash over his left shoulder, and unmistakable tiger claw marks over his chest. Fortunately for him, the tiger had already breakfasted that morning off a pig, stolen from a village near the foot of the "Lovers' Leap." The animal had evidently planned a picnic tiffin on Nantai, and had landed on the little island in the course of his swim to take breath when he suddenly encountered, and hunted, the native.

KIUKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Splendid weather is our portion here at the present time. Cloudless skies, warm and balmy days, and moonlight nights—perfection. Everybody, as opportunity offers, is making the best of the good time; and the game get considerably scared by the number of sportsmen popping at them if they do not get injured. The country roads are in capital condition for walking and riding.

Three thousand students have been here for their examinations. Whilst the streets have been crowded all has been quiet. Those who have had to go much amongst the natives have received a little ruder treatment and the missionaries have had more interruptions in their street chapel work. But the students have now mostly gone and all things will settle down as of yore. Information has come here of a riot at Tehugan Fu, a city above Hankow, 70 miles up the Han. The Wesleyan Church have long been stationed there and done good work. The students as usual were at the bottom; the riot was wholly unprovoked and was carried out in a spirit of pure wanton mischief. The resident clergyman's house was demolished, internally at any rate; I believe the outside walls were left standing. The mission offered to make good the damage at their own expense if the officials would put out a proclamation; this they have failed to do, showing clearly that they sympathise with such movements. The matter is now in the Consul's hands and if it is only put through with some backbone and pluck, the natives can be taught a lesson.

A report came in from the country a short time ago of a youth having been devoured by wild animals. Early in the morning the child had strolled out and since it did not return after some hours the parents went out to search for it, and soon came across its cleanly picked bones. It is certain there are many bears and a kind of wolf in the mountains. I myself recently saw one of the latter, resembling the coyote of the western parts of America and about the size of a greyhound. The natives positively declare there are much larger animals in the mountains. As I have passed them, late at night and unarmed, I have felt uncomfortable hearing their cries away above my head on the mountain side. Recently a native was giving me a wonderful and horrifying description of a monster which

had come down from the mountain fastnesses to the foot hills, and which he declared he had seen with his own eyes. It was, said he, about twenty feet long and weighed several hundred catties, then he described its colours and the mighty sound of its roar, and of its large fierce eyes he had much to say. When I mildly and timidly ventured to interrupt his narrative by asking him were the monster's eyes round or square, he looked at me for a moment then turned away in evident disgust charging me with making fun of him, and he would not finish the description. But if there be here any hunter bold well armed and well able to shoot he might make some good bags in the mountains.

26th November.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On the 22nd an invitation came from the shipmasters to the community for a kind of fare-well ball, to be held the same evening at our assembly rooms. The notice was short and some people were therefore unavoidably engaged, yet it may be said the rooms never looked better, the company could not be more gay, and the supper was simply delicious. If there was a murmur, it was due to the fact that, owing to the near approach of the Sabbath, the pleasure could not be continued to the small hours of the morning. Short and sweet was the verdict. An attempt was made by the oldest resident to move a vote of thanks to the promoters of the entertainment, the paucity of his words being made up by the toast being coupled with the name of the gallant Clegg, or vice versa. In the temporary absence of this gentleman Capt. Sawyer was induced to respond, and did so in a very good speech redolent of compliments to the ladies and full of satisfaction, naturally enough, that the efforts of the shipmasters and officers of the steamers in port had proved so successful. It could not have been otherwise, seeing that the hosts comprised, besides the two gentlemen already mentioned, Messrs. Lunt, Bradley, Freeman, Lowe, Price, Arthur, etc.

The strong north wind had some effect on the temperature. This morning there were about 16 degrees of frost, and the ponds are well frozen over. Steamers and sailing vessels are nearly all ready for sea, and if the frost keeps off a few days they will do well.

25th November.

Fine, open weather, without a vestige of ice forming in the river is unusual for this season of the year; but the weather these mud flats provide for their inhabitants is a continual variety entertainment; and this autumn the changes have been particularly lively—one day the thermometer on a sunny sheltered verandah stands at 80° Fahrenheit, and two days later it is at 20 degrees—yet people are so unreasonable as to grumble at the monotony of a place where nature does her very best to make no two days, nor two seasons, alike!

The roads are in capital travelling condition. There has been so little rain for the last two months, that the carts are coming in from the interior unusually early: to Europeans the dust would be a great drawback, but with these patient Asiatics it does not seem to count.

The s.s. *Sin Nanzi* arrived from Shanghai and Chefoo yesterday at 4.30 p.m.; this morning the s.s. *Tamsui* from Taku came in, and these two steamers will in all probability be our last this season. Natives say the s.s. *Soochow* is coming, but this may be a canard. Chinese are beaching both sampans and lighters. The pilot boats are docked, with the exception of the *Jeannette*, which winters

in Chefoo. According to all established rules the ice ought to set in, and so conservative are the natives in customs and traditions that they are not likely to bring more cargo for shipment this season; although for beancake tonnage is in demand.

Last Saturday, we had a very enjoyable impromptu Cinderella dance at the Assembly Rooms, given by the "shipping community" who cordially invited all on shore to join in their revels. The idea was only put in motion in the morning, and by the evening the rooms were decorated, illuminated, and a sumptuous repast prepared; while "light refreshments" were in continual readiness for the indefatigable dancers. No pains were spared, nor personal trouble grudged in attending to everybody; it was a very happy thought to inaugurate our winter festivities in so pleasant a manner. To say success crowned the hosts' efforts is like "painting the lily and gilding the rose," and by the numbers who availed themselves of the invitation, and the unflagging energy of the dancers, the "shipping community" must feel in a manner repaid for the labour attending such an entertainment. They must also be congratulated on securing the services of "The Band" (the latter is a Newchwang institution), for, without well marked, lively music, who cares to dance?

The Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Missions have lately welcomed many new comers amongst them; the field for mission work in this province is vast, and very wisely they are extending their labours far and wide. This infusion of new blood is much to be commended, but as a community, we greatly miss our old friends Mr. and Mrs. Carson, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, who went last spring to Kwan-chengtze in connection with Dr. and Mrs. Greig to open a new mission station there.

Mr. and Mrs. Carson worked quietly and faithfully amongst us for many years; they are of the salt of the earth who make neither boast nor pretension. How many sick beds has Mrs. Carson not watched beside, giving comfort to the sufferers, and helping many a worn-out watcher to stand the strain long illness causes in a household? Then again there are Sunday School children all over China, many now grown into men and women, who can recall the Bible stories told by their kind teacher, and testify to her loving sympathy with them.

Our courier service will soon be running regularly, so whatever of interest may arise during the winter will be chronicled as usual.

Produce quotations are as follows:—

Beancake	Tis. 3.80 per 10 pieces.
Peas	3.20 „ 300catties.
Bean oil	4.00 „ 100 „

28th November.

TIENTSIN NOTES.

(From the Chinese Times)

It is reported, and generally believed, that His Excellency the Viceroy has engaged the services of retired Admiral P. H. Colomb, R.N., in some capacity in connection with the Chinese Navy.

The two Imperial Commissioners who carried the message of condolence to the King of Corea returned from Seoul this week in a Government vessel, and were met at the Railway Station by H.E. the Viceroy.

H.E. the Viceroy will establish a school for railway construction in connection with the Military School under a German Instructor, Mr. Baur, a representative of Krupp, who will teach the students gratis. A class of about twenty young men will soon be formed from the Military Departments. H.E. the Viceroy has appointed Lien Fang, the manager of the Military School, to be the Vice-Manager of the Shan-hai-kwan railway department. H.E. Li could hardly have made a better choice of men for the management of the future

railway than a man who, by his knowledge of foreign affairs and long residence abroad, will surely bring as much credit to the department as he has done to the School.

Although there have, unfortunately, been several cases of fever among foreigners resident in Tzechulin there is remarkable freedom from any general sickness in the place, especially among the Chinese. The epidemic, if it might be so called, of cholera which threatened us in August, was restricted in area and limited in duration, having ceased more suddenly than it appeared, with the first cool weather; and all the other ailments more or less incidental to the autumn season have equally disappeared, and left the native population in a state of good health. There is, however, some cause to apprehend another visitation of influenza, which is very prevalent in Shanghai, and many cases have been reported on board of steamers coming from that port.

Among the anomalies of our mild season we remarked in September a second flowering of several of our fruit trees and shrubs. The apple-blossom which then appeared has not yet all gone, having survived at least one three days' gale with pretty sharp frost, in the second week of November, which killed the leaves of the same trees. The persistence of the blossom seems the more strange, as in the spring, when it covers the trees, it does not last much beyond a week. Perhaps some of our botanical friends can explain the eccentricity of these plants.

The community of Tientsin and of the Northern ports generally will learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. T. T. Fergusson, the Father of Chefoo, the news of which reaches us as we go to press. He was a man not only of great ability, but of fine culture, and no one took a keener interest in all public affairs. Mr. Fergusson was not a young man, but up till recently he carried his years lightly. Since he left Chefoo, however, two years ago, his health has been failing rapidly. He leaves a widow and one daughter. Among Mr. Fergusson's good works was the erection almost entirely at his own expense of a beautiful church, the only architectural ornament of Chefoo, and it was said that he had obtained a special permission from Rome to be buried within the building in the event of his death occurring in Chefoo.

If we accept the testimony of Deborah and Barak, there are dignified methods in so humble an action as passing the butter, and certainly the residents of the Model Settlement seem to take theirs in a lordly dish. In the recent audit of their Debating Society's account we notice the enormous income of Tls. 1,245 and the prodigious expenditure of Tls. 976. In this insignificant place we are of course far, far behind this; we levy the modest fee of one dollar per head per annum and have some difficulty in dispensing the revenue which accrues from this; so much so that we have heard rumours of the Society ultimately purchasing a grand piano for the Town Hall by the annual surplussage. A public entertainment in Shanghai costs Tls. 250, in Tientsin Tls. 5. Where does the discrepancy lie? Everybody here he ps a little; the Council gives the room, the ladies give cakes and tea, a public-spirited gentleman helps in the decorations, the audience thinks that the absence of programmes, like the informal arrangement of chairs, contributes to the sociability of the evening, and thus the total expense to the Society is seven dollars.

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

It is a strange system of government which sets an official to do an impossibility and then holds him liable to punishment for failing to do it. Yet each recurring examination for degrees brings proof more or less positive of this incongruity of Chi-

nese government. Situated a little more than a hundred miles to the north of Hankow is the prefectural city of Tehangan. The Wesleyan Missionary Society opened work in that centre more than ten years ago. Six years ago, during the examination, the students were led to suppose that the Fu was not too friendly to the foreign residents, and they promptly followed up the theme for the essay "Drive out false sects," by destroying the native house occupied by the missionaries, not without offering personal violence to some of them. The penalty inflicted for damages apparently taught its right lesson, and for some years past the city has been the seat of an active hospital and healthily increasing mission, doctor and preachers alike having many signs of the friendliness of the people. In view of further developments more land was purchased some months ago, and a new house was all but completed when the usual Fu examination came round. The intervening examinations have always passed off with much civility offered and accepted. This year there has occurred one of those strange riots which spring up absolutely without sufficient cause in China. To sum up the history of the disturbance, some loafing coolies who insisted on walking on wet concrete were expelled by the masons at work on the premises, no doubt with the usual accompaniments of uncomplimentary reference to ancestors, *quene-pulling* and scratching. Two of the intruders promptly proceeded to "die." The missionary was summoned from his chapel about a li away, to find an excited mob surging through the new house. He was seized by a bully of an undergraduate, who insisted on his going as a prisoner to the Hsien's *ganén*, with loud boasts that if the mandarin didn't beat him he himself would see that this was done; watching his opportunity the missionary was fortunately able to wrest himself from his captors and to take refuge within the *ganén*.

The doctor, on examining the wounded men, found only trifling scratches, but was himself seized by the bully's orders, dragged through the streets and fastened by the *quene* in a temple with great ignominy and cruelty for an hour or so until cut down by orders of the Hsien, who had come on the scene. Meanwhile the house was assailed, doors and windows smashed, stoves torn out, walls pulled down and a good deal of damage done. The arrival of the Hsien tended to quiet matters, and after a while the riot, which appears to have had no connection with the people of the place, died away. The Fu, though personally appealed to, preserved a masterly inactivity.

The missionaries spent the night safely in the Hsien's *ganén*, and the doctor quietly returned to work the next day. The smouldering embers burst into flame repeatedly again, but with no serious results. On the day following, a meeting of the undergraduates was summoned to arrange for pulling down the chapel and hospital just when all the mandarins in the city would be out meeting the Literary Chancellor. Happily he heard of the riot and by hastening entered the city in time to prevent the meeting. He issued a proclamation which, without expressly referring to the occurrences of the past day, tended to promote good order.

Now the way this outrage was dealt with was instructive. The bully undergraduate referred to was well known; he was notorious as the sole instigator of the riot; he was defiant and insolent to the face of the Hsien; even after the proclamation of the Literary Chancellor he headed another small disturbance. But there were only a few soldiers in the city, and the undergraduates were some thousands in numbers; any affront to one of their number would be met by their unanimous refusal to be examined, and then the mandarins would be punished, probably cashiered, for managing things so badly that they refused to be examined. It is stated, indeed, that a

recent Imperial edict assents to casting the burden of refusing to be examined on the undergraduates, but so far any such edict is a dead letter. The missionaries, who respect the well known honesty of the Hsien, made unselfish and forgiving offers that claims should not be pressed, provided a proclamation were issued to counteract the wild reports flying about the country as to foreigners killing Chiuamen, etc., to lay the blame on the right shoulders. The magistrates first promised but were finally cowed by the awful possibility of offending the students, dared not mention the offender's name, and finally the Fu practically interposed a *non possumus*. The instigator was allowed to enter for the examination as if nothing had happened, and there appears even some chance of his getting his degree. Of course the result is that the cognisance of Consular Law Courts will infallibly lead to trouble and vexation of spirit to the mandarins, one of whom at any rate would have been glad to do right if he dared.

Now a government which professes to be guided by the principles of righteousness enjoined with such iteration in its classics, has no right to impose an impossible condition on its officials. Let the Emperor claim what he will from those whom he appoints, but he is immoral as soon as he is a taskmaster demanding bricks without straw; he is immoral when he makes doing justice incompatible with keeping office. He who claims to be the Son of Heaven disproves his claim to the title when he holds a single man responsible for order in an extraordinary assemblage of some thousands of mischievous young bloods, and adds nothing to the handful of soldiers who usually attend his orders. The curious thing is that government so constituted yet holds together with great tenacity of life; but then we had a big wind here a fortnight ago and yet the wretched huts which had no foundations and no floors and no mortar stood the storm undisturbed; in any other country they would have been blown clean down. Things mostly go by contraries here.

28th November.

YOKOHAMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Naturally enough there is considerable stir in connection with the approaching opening of the Diet, and notices were circulated this afternoon to the effect that the chief import houses of the capital would observe the 25th and 26th as holidays in honour of the occasion. Saturday the 29th will be the principal gala day, as the main ceremony will doubtless be performed then. The members meet to-morrow, the 25th, for the first time, but nothing will be done beyond selecting candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Houses. The intervening days will be occupied in certain preliminary arrangements. The day of the state opening will be observed as a general holiday throughout the country, and extensive preparations are in progress to make the occasion memorable in every way. There would now appear to be scarcely any doubt as to the selection of the 29th for the Imperial opening of the Diet. Elaborate precautions are being taken, the papers of the capital report, to guard against anything of an untoward nature. Within the enclosure in which the buildings of the Diet stand some thirty policemen will be stationed, whilst the approaches in the immediate vicinity will be guarded by one hundred and eighty constables and a number of inspectors. Carriages and conveyances of every description will not be allowed inside the enclosure, and the *Choya Shimbun* goes so far as to state that the roads leading from Atarashi Bashi, Toranomon, and Saiwai Bashi will be closed entirely to ordinary vehicular traffic. These

precautionary measures savour of a misgiving on the part of the authorities lest the day should be marred and stained as the notable 11th February, 1889, was. It will be inexpressibly sad and regrettable if aught should be attempted to rob the eventful day of its unique brightness and promise. The uncommon stillness and passivity of the usually turbulent *sushi* has given rise to fear on the part of several that something grave is being planned and that the present satisfactory state of things is in reality only a lull before a storm. That there should not exist a single warrant for any attempt to resort to force is unhappily no argument with the hot-brained youths who are supposed to direct the counsels and plans of the body. Probably everything will pass off without mishap. Certainly, it is to be sincerely hoped it will. The inauguration of the National Assembly is to be distinguished by the publication of a new journal, the *Kokkwaï* (meaning, I believe, National Assembly), a periodical which promises to make a speciality of reporting the proceedings of the Diet and which has received the promised support of a number of influential men. Judging from the accounts, a *Times* would appear to be aimed at. The appearance of the *Kokkwaï*, which is to be independent in politics as far as can be made out to-day, is to be signalled by the total disappearance of the *Daido Shimbun*, a paper which as organ of the independent *Daidoha* members has certainly in its short life carved out for itself anything but an insignificant position amongst the leaders of the Tokio press. Mr. Suyehiro Shigeyasu, or as he is now termed by some writers, Mr. Suyehiro Tetsuo, is to be Editor-in-chief of the new paper. It is gratifying that for this ambitious undertaking two of the present dailies are to make way; gratifying, because few will question the abundance of metropolitan dailies as things stand even at present. The opening announcements contain promise of the support of several well-known writers and recognised scholars and specialists.

Local affairs in this *ken* have been brought into sudden prominence by the overwhelming decision of the Kanagawa *ken* assembly on Friday last to abolish licensed prostitution. The motion in favour of this policy, moved by Mr. Miyata Toraji and seconded by Mr. Ito Inasakichi, was carried by 33 votes to 13. The meeting, which was attended by the governor and several officers and by numbers more or less keenly interested in the public treatment of the question, was a most exciting one, and the battle was not won without a severe struggle. Difference of view will inevitably be expressed regarding the wisdom or expediency of such a radical step, but few assuredly will regret the triumph of the men who are on the side of moral and social regeneration and reform. It is rather more than a year since one other *ken* adopted a like resolution, and the resolve on that occasion was marked by a creditable regard for the interests of those who in the spirit as well as the purpose of life stood diametrically opposed to the reformers. The decision of the Kanagawa Local Assembly shows beyond doubt that the matter has in no way been lost sight of during the past few months, when little has been heard of the movement which first attracted serious notice from foreign observers in the early part of the year. The heaven though unperceived has been working, and the result in every respect is gratifying and full of promise for the future. The decision will not improbably be the signal for a further flood of testimony, lay and medical, *pro* and *con*; with the usual result—confirmation of the old saying that one convinced against his will will be of the same opinion still.

The Telephone Exchange, provision for which has attracted the notice of visitors for some time past, was successfully opened this morning for messages within the limits

of Yokohama city. Connection with Tokio is expected in the course of a few days. The exchange has been organised and erected by the Department of Communications, and is being quite generally availed of. The annual subscription is forty *yen*, which sum covers fees for maintenance of apparatus, and repairs. Whether the establishment of telephonic communication between this port and the capital will prove successful as a financial undertaking is still in the minds of several a very doubtful point.

24th November.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

(Specially translated for the North-China Herald.)

8th November.

COURT NEWS.

Prince Su reports that he has inspected the newly passed military graduates.

Duke Jung reports his return from the Western Tombs.

EDICTS FOR RELIEF OF THE STARVING.

The Prefect of Shuntien Fu has asked for a grant of rice on behalf of the Pu Chi T'ang and the Tzu Shan T'ang.

Some time ago a grant of 300 piculs of rice each was made as a preliminary measure to these two institutions, in consideration of the great numbers of starving people in the neighbourhood of the capital; and now the Shuntien Prefect, dwelling on the approach of winter and the sufferings of the destitute, applies for the usual grant made in former years. To this request we accede and hereby order that 800 piculs of rice be distributed to the Pu Chi T'ang and 300 piculs to the Tzu Shan T'ang.

The Prefect of Shuntien Fu has sent in a memorial with reference to the extension of soup kitchens, and asks for a grant of money and rice wherewith to carry out his proposed scheme.

In consequence of the great distress owing to floods in the metropolitan district, additional soup kitchens have been established in a great many places and grants of money and grain made to relieve the destitute. The Prefect calls attention to the fact that the number of the sufferers in the Tahsing district is unusually large, and proposes to establish two head kitchens at Ch'ing Yün-tien and Yüeh Chia-wu with altogether five branches. As the relief will have to be carried on throughout the winter and spring he fears the funds at his disposal will not suffice for the purpose. We accordingly as a mark of special favour hereby grant his request and have to direct the Board of Revenue to issue to him Tls. 2,000 and give him an order on the Granaries for 8,000 piculs of rice. P'an Ts'utao will see that the distribution thereof is properly carried out.

EXAMINATION FOR MANCHU STUDENT-INTERPRETERS IN KIRIN.

Chang Shun, Governor of Kirin, makes the following report on the examinations held for the post of student interpreters in his district.

In the ninth year of Kuang Hsü the establishment of examinations for posts as interpreters in Kirin, under the same regulations as those in Fengtien, received the sanction of the throne. At the appointed time on which the examination was to have been held, namely the twelfth year of Kuang Hsü, it was found that the students having only studied for a very short time it would be better to put off the examination and commence on the next date appointed.

The results of last year's *sui-shih* and the names of the three students who passed have already been reported and approved of. This is the year in which the *h'o-shih* falls, and

over forty students from the Manchu, Mongolian and Chinese banners presented themselves for examination. Of these thirty-two were selected as possessing a rudimentary knowledge of Manchu literature, and in accordance with regulations were first tested as to their proficiency in riding and archery. The regular examination was held on the 1st of September in the *yamén* of the Director of Studies, and every precaution was taken to guard against such abuses as candidates getting others to pass for them or having papers smuggled in from outside.

The regulations lay down that one in every five or six be allowed to pass, but as last year was the first of the examination memorialist did not deem it advisable to adhere too closely to the above rule.

Out of this year's candidates he has selected four names of those who appear to him to have a fair knowledge of Manchu literature, but their papers show only a slight acquaintance with the spirit of the language and are by no means perfect. A little latitude had naturally to be exercised in order to encourage others to enter in the future. The remainder of the candidates appear to memorialist to be not wanting in ability and to have fair capabilities, but owing to the short time during which government schools for the training of student interpreters have been established in the province great progress could not be expected. Instructions have been issued to the various officers entrusted with the direction of their studies to see that great pains are taken to develop the system, and it is hoped that by the next examination there will be no difficulty in getting the full number of passes—*Let the Board of Ceremonies take note.*

INSPECTION OF TROOPS IN HEILUNGCHIANG.

Ting-an, Military High Commissioner for the Manchurian Province, reports that as last year he was holding the post of Acting Military Governor it was impossible for him to go the round of the three provinces and inspect the troops as was his usual custom, and he had to depute the General Commandant and Captain-General Feng Sheng-a to undertake these duties for him. He has already reported the laying down of the acting appointment and the review of the Sheng Chün, which, together with Yü Lu, the Military Governor, he held during the present year. He must now in accordance with regulations proceed to Kirin and Heilungchiang and inspect the troops in those districts. As a new body of troops, however, has been enrolled in Chutsihar he must go there first, and on the 22nd of October he proposes to start from Moukden and by way of Ch'ang'u and Ch'angch'un reach Heilungchiang.—*Let the Yamén concerned take note.*

REINSTATEMENT OF A DEFAULTING DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

The Governor of Shansi refers to the case of Ping-yü, late Acting District Sub-Magistrate at Kueihua-ch'eng, who was degraded on account of defalcations in his accounts and given four months within which to make full restitution of the amount short, namely Tls. 1,550.

A promise was made to him that should he pay the amount within the time mentioned application would be made to get his rank restored. The Financial and Judicial Commissioners now report that the amount has been repaid, and as this is evidence of some feeling of shame and zeal on the part of Ping-yü, memorialist prays that he be rewarded by the restoration of his former rank.—*Granted: Let the Board take note.*

INTERCHANGE OF POSTS IN SHANSI.

Liu Jui-chi, Governor of Shansi, asks that the sanction of the throne be granted in the following matter.

It is of great importance that all District Magistrates be the proper men for their posts, coming as they do into such intimate contact with the people. The

magistracy of Chiang is continuous with the borders of Honan, the mountainous nature of the country affords an easy refuge to evil-disposed individuals, the character of the residents is very bad, litigation is frequent, and on the whole it is considered a very difficult post to govern. The present Magistrate, Li Cheng-wei, is 60 years old, and although no fault is to be found with his administration so far, yet his views are rather circumscribed and being somewhat unpractical he is hardly the man for the post. Memorialist has to suggest that an exchange be effected between him and Ho Jung-i, the Chinyüan District Magistrate. The latter is 49 years of age and is a liberal-minded capable officer who would be in every way more suitable. Such an exchange would not infringe any existing regulations and would be very much to the advantage of the public service.—*Let the Board of Civil Office consider and report.*

OFFICER PROCEEDING TO HIS POST HEARS OF THE DEATH OF HIS MOTHER AND HAS TO RETURN.

Chang Shun, Governor of Kirin, presents a report from the Deputy Lieutenant Chi Sheng-a, in which he states that Shuang-show, the newly appointed Military Assistant Governor commanding at Kobdo, sent one of his retainers, a man named Wang Sheng, with a message to the effect that his master left his home in Kirin on the 24th of May to proceed to Peking, that he arrived in the capital on the 17th of July and was received in audience on the 18th and 24th. That thereafter he was anxious to proceed to his new post with as little delay as possible but that on arriving at Changchiak'ou he found the roads impassable by reason of the floods. That on the 5th Aug. he received a telegram announcing the death of his mother on the previous day, and that on receiving the confirmation of this news by letter he reported the matter to the Board of War and asked for a hundred days' leave for the purpose of returning home and mourning for his mother's death. This leave was granted him and on the 28th of September (the servant went on to say) his master arrived at Kirin and sent him to ask that the date of his arrival be reported to the Throne in the usual way.—*Noted.*

9th November.

APPEAL CASE FROM SHANGHAI.

Kang I, Governor of Kiangsu, reports full particulars of a case of alleged murder on the part of Yao Lan-chou, an employé in the office of the Shanghai Superintendent of Customs, which had been appealed to the Censorate at Peking, and referred by the Throne to the Governor, Sung Chiün, for a rehearing. The parties to this case are Ting Chin-chüan, a native of Chékiang, Huichi hsien, Yao Lan-chou, a native of the Shanghai hsien, and Hsü P'u-sheng, alias Hsü Yüan-liu, of Huichi hsien, holder of a situation in the Grand Secretariat. Ting Chin-chüan is Hsü P'u-sheng's maternal uncle and was the holder of a post in the Yamen of the Superintendent of Customs in which Yamen Yao Lan-chou was a sort of head clerk. The names of these two on the official register are Chang Chin-hung and Yao Chen-hsin respectively. The deceased Hsü Chüan-yüan was Hsü P'u-sheng's grandfather, Hsü Jun-tê and Chün-jui, likewise deceased, his uncles, and Hsü Yüan-ho his brother.

Ting Chin-chüan to begin with borrowed \$100 from Hsü Jun-tê. In the 6th month of the 10th year of Kuang Hsü he found that he had no funds wherewith to replace certain public monies which had passed through his hands and which he had appropriated, so he returned to his native village and made up a story which he told Hsü Chüan-yüan, to the effect that he had borrowed the above sum from Hsü Jun-tê and was now unable to repay the loan. That moreover being in failing health he had resolved to retire from his official

duties, but that should Hsü P'u-sheng feel inclined to fill the vacancy he would in consideration of another \$200 use his influence in Shanghai to get the latter appointed. Hsü Chüan-yüan was a little doubtful as to Ting's ability to carry out this promise and sent Jun-tê to Shanghai to ask Yao Lan-chou if such a thing were practicable. Yao replied in the affirmative and they raised \$200 amongst their friends which they handed to Ting for the purpose of putting through the negotiation, agreeing to meet at Shanghai in the autumn by which time all arrangements would probably be completed. At the time appointed Hsü Jun-tê and Hsü P'u-sheng proceeded to Shanghai, where to their surprise they discovered that Ting had in the meantime been degraded on account of peculation, and that they had been the victims of his dishonesty. They then went to see Yao Lan-chou who expressed his regret but could do nothing for them, whereupon Hsü Jun-tê forthwith lodged a complaint at the Magistrate's Yamen, and Hsü Chüan-yüan on hearing thereof did his best to assist his relatives but all to no purpose. Hsü Chüan-yüan was thus led to suspect that Ting and Yao had made a bargain to defraud the Hsü family, and after having a violent altercation with Yao, went the next day and hanged himself outside Yao's window. Yao made some unsuccessful attempts to restore the old man to life and then reported this matter to the Magistrate and informed the Hsü family of the sad occurrence. The latter not wishing to be mixed up in an official enquiry gave Yao some money to prevent there being a regular inquest and proposed to take the body away and bury it. As however they had brought a charge against Tang and Yao of conspiracy to defraud, Yao refused to be put off in this way. Thereupon Hsü Jun-tê and all the other members of his family went to Yao's house and made a disturbance which was only quelled after the police had been sent for. Not content with this they came a second time, whereupon Yao had them arrested and sent to prison. The Hsü family then accused Yao of causing the death of Hsü Chüan-yüan and orders were given to the District Magistrate to make a thorough investigation into the matter. Shortly afterwards Hsü Yüan-ho, Hsü Jun-tê and Hsü Chün-jui died in gaol, whereupon Hsü P'u-sheng held Yao responsible for their deaths. Some arrangement was eventually come to and the case to all appearances settled, but Hsü P'u-sheng on returning home found all his relatives in such a state of grief and despair that he went to Peking and laid an appeal before the Censorate.

Memorialist then received orders to look into the case and with the assistance of the Provincial Judge has come to the following decision. Ting Chin-chüan for fraudulently obtaining money with the object of purchasing a vacancy in the public service is sentenced to three months' cangue and transportation to the Fever Districts. Yao for aiding and abetting him, with the result that lives were lost, has been sentenced to sixty blows and one year's banishment. Minor punishments have been awarded to the others concerned.—*Let the Board of Punishments consider and report.*

REWARDS FOR CONTRIBUTING TOWARDS THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Kang I reports the case of two officials who in obedience to the last wills and testaments of their respective fathers contributed a sum of Tls. 1,000 each to the famine relief fund and he thinks such generosity should be rewarded by granting them permission to erect square tablets in their native villages with the four characters *Le shan hao shih* inscribed thereon.—*Granted: Let the Board of Ceremonies take note.*

INSPECTION OF THE VARIOUS ROADS DESIGNED TO WARD OFF THE DANGER OF FIRE FROM THE IMPERIAL TOMBS.

Ying-lien, the Comptroller of the Imperial Household, announces his return from a visit

to the Imperial tombs on which occasion he held an inspection of the various posts on guard there. He found the trees planted at the back of the tombs to ward off geomantic influences in a flourishing condition, and the hundred miles of road twenty *chang* broad, to ward off any danger from a grass or bush fire, in an excellent state of repair.

He impressed on the various officials concerned the necessity of continuing to exercise the greatest diligence in the execution of their duties.—*Noted.*

THE CONTRIBUTIONS BY OFFICIALS IN KIANG-SU ON BEHALF OF FLOODED DISTRICTS.

Kang I gives a list of contributions by the officials in his province during the distress caused by the floods last year, in aid of which His Majesty likewise contributed out of the Privy Purse.

Kang I himself and the Provincial Judge Huang Peng-mien gave Tls. 2,000 each, the Prefect of Soochow and Wuchin Magistrate each Tls. 500, and the Shensi Provincial Judge and the Chinkiang Prefect each Tls. 500.—*Let the Board of Revenue take note.*

10th November.

MURDER CASE IN HONAN.

Liao Shou-feng, acting Governor of Honan, reports a case of wilful murder in which three members of one family lost their lives. This case after having been duly investigated in the lower courts was again gone into by memorialist in person and the following facts established. The accused, Chang H'ou-peng, was a hired servant of Li Chin-ting, a resident in the Hsinhsiang district; and there is no reason to believe that there was any ill-feeling between the two. On the morning of the 28th of April Li Chin-ting and his wife went out to see some friends, and his two nephews, Li Shu-lin and Li Han-lin, went to their work in the fields. In the afternoon Chang had reason to go into the inner rooms to fetch some water. Unfortunately his master's daughter, Li Ch'in-lan, was standing inside the door kneading flour, and in going in he pushed her over, whereupon she proceeded to abuse him in rather strong language. On coming out he was set upon by the girl's grandmother, Mrs. Li, *née* Huang, who accused him of wilfully behaving improperly towards Li Ch'in-lan and hit at him with her stick. Chang in self-defence took up a woodchopper and knocked one of the old lady's fingers off, in addition to wounding on the forehead Li Lin-qui, her great-granddaughter, who had come to her assistance. Mrs. Li then sat down on the floor and, beginning to cry, told Chang to wait until her son came home, when he (Chang) would be sent to prison and sentenced to death for what he had done. At this stage of the proceedings Chang's rage got the better of him, and a desire for murder entering his soul he hacked at the old woman again with his chopper and wounded her so severely that she died. He then likewise murdered Li Ch'in-lan and Li Lin-qui, who were standing in the room crying and abusing him. A *tipao*, Li Mien-ni, who heard their cries for help and came to their assistance was likewise so severely wounded that he died. Some neighbours then came in and succeeded in securing the murderer.

Memorialist would point out that in accordance with law the penalty for murdering three members of one family is death by *lingchi*, and as the case in point is one of extreme gravity he has had the sentence carried out immediately and now reports for H.M.'s information.—*Let the Board of Punishments take note.*

DANGER TO A CITY ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YELLOW RIVER.

Liao Shou-feng submits a report dated the 18th of September from Wang Liu-sen, Magistrate of Yü-hsien in the Huach'ing Prefecture. The Magistrate states that his city is situated close to the Yellow River, and that about 2 li from the

city wall there used to be an embankment for its protection, to the S.W. of which was a smaller embankment called Chinti. It is now forty years since any funds have been expended on these two embankments, and naturally they have fallen very much into disrepair. As, however, during past years the Yellow River has shown an inclination to flow along the south shore this did not much matter. But on the 30th of August a sandbank formed on the south shore, the force of the current took a northerly direction and, gradually approaching the Chinti, swept away the latter in several places. Thereupon not only did the Magistrate set to work to repair the breaches but did also at the important points raise a new embankment, which likewise was washed down as soon as erected; and the danger to the city being most imminent a request was addressed to the provincial authorities for assistance. Memorialist, considering that hitherto no public monies had been expended on the maintenance of the embankments round Yü-hsien which have been kept up more or less by the people of the district, but that now the river showing a tendency to encroach on the north bank it is greatly to be feared that that side of the river will be included in the area which it annually devastates, sent deputies without delay to co-operate with the Magistrate. From reports forwarded to him by the Hopei Tao-tai and from drawings forwarded him by the Magistrate, memorialist has come to the conclusion that a stone breakwater is absolutely necessary before any steps can be taken to change the course of the current, and that it will be of the first importance to send some officers with a thorough knowledge of river work to superintend operations. On receiving further details and an estimate of the cost memorialist will again report.—*Let the Board of Works take note.*

11th November.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Some time ago Hsin Chi reported that the locks of the store-rooms to the south of the Hungi Ko had been tampered with, and when in pursuance of Our orders the officers of the Household made an investigation they found that such had been the case, and that on going over the contents of the Imperial wardrobe three sashes (?) were found missing. That within the precincts of Our palace thieves should be able to carry on their operations shows that there is something very wrong somewhere, and We have to direct the Metropolitan Police to make strenuous endeavours to have the criminals arrested.

CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF SALT SMUGGLERS.

Kang I, Governor of Kiangsu, in a long memorial gives a detailed report of the misdoings of a band of salt smugglers who for some time past have been carrying on their illegal trade in defiance of the salt authorities and their cruisers. They used to convoy boats laden with salt past the various stations and if any attempt were made to stop them, open fire, sometimes even going the length of capturing the guard-boats and annexing the armament thereof. They have however at length been thoroughly defeated and their ringleader brought to the provincial capital and summarily beheaded. Memorialist goes on to ask for sundry rewards for officers who distinguished themselves in effecting the arrest of the most notorious of the criminals.—*Let the Board concerned consider and report.*

REQUEST OF A SUBALTERN OF THE GUARDS TO EFFECT AN EXCHANGE.

Ch'ang Shun, Governor of Kirin, prefers a request on behalf of Sung Lin, a subaltern in the Imperial Guard, asking that he be allowed to exchange his present post at the capital for one in his native district of Kirin. The reason he gives is that when recently home on leave he found his mother in very

poor health, and as the old lady is over seventy years old and very loth to part with her son, he asks if it might not be possible to effect some such exchange as above indicated.—*Granted: Let the Board of War take note.*

HEAVY RAINS IN HUNCH'UN AND NINGKUTA DISTRICTS.

Ch'ang Shun presents a report by Ngen Tsé, Acting Brigade General for the Hunch'un district, stating that from the 29th of August right up till the 12th of September rain fell in almost uninterrupted torrents, causing the rivers to overflow their banks, washing away the city walls and changing the whole country into one vast sea. About the 14th of September the rain ceased and the water beginning to drain off somewhat, the General sent several *weipens* to enquire into the amount of damage done. These report that whole villages have in some cases been swept away, the inhabitants saving themselves by taking refuge on rising ground. It is difficult to state exactly the amount of damage done, but some steps will have to be taken to relieve the sufferers.

Memorialist also presents a report from the Brigade General at Ningkuta telling a similar tale of rain and floods. As however the distress in Hunch'un seems to be greater, telegraphic orders have been issued directing the various officials concerned to use every means in their power to look after the destitute and relieve their wants.

Throughout the rest of memorialist's jurisdiction there has been no great deviation from the normal state of the weather and the crops show promise of a very fair harvest.—*Noted: Let every relief be extended to the sufferers and care be taken that none leave the district.*

ABOLITION OF TWO STATIONS FOR THE COLLECTION OF DUTY ON OIL IN KIRIN.

Some four years ago it was found that the oil producers of Shuangch'eng-p'u were in the habit of exporting their oil and selling it elsewhere with a view to escaping payment of duty. In order to put a stop to this, two barrier stations were established on the frontier where all oil on which no duty had been paid was to be taxed. Ch'ang Shun now reports that the revenue of these stations does not cover the amount they cost to keep up and suggests that they be abolished as being practically of no use. He proposes that for the future all oil whether intended for export or not should pay duty at the place at which it is produced, such being the only plan by which the systematic evasion now practised can be checked.—*Let the Board of Revenue consider.*

12th November.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Liu Ming-ch'uan, in reporting the death at his post of Su Te-sheng, Brigade General of the Chien-ning (Fukien) Brigade, has asked Us to recognise his services.

The deceased entered the army during the reign of Hsien Fêng and served with great distinction in the Central Provinces. His services were then applied for by Liu Ming-ch'uan to assist the latter in subduing the aborigines, but unfortunately he fell a victim to the climate and died while on active service.

We hereby give permission for the erection of a memorial chapel at Taipei Fu, and his name may be added to those in the "Chao Chung" shrines of his native place and in those near the scenes of his most distinguished exploits. The latter will be duly recorded by the Imperial Historiographers. His wife not wishing to survive her husband starved herself to death, and the award asked for her is hereby granted. Let the yamén concerned take note.

[These *Chao Chung* T'zu, as they are called, are shrines erected for the purpose of containing the tablets of the distinguished men of the district who are yet not eligible for the higher honour of a shrine all to themselves, or who as in the present in-

stance have one erected to their memory elsewhere but whose name it is likewise desirable to record at other places.—*Translator's note.*]

CLEARING OF AN OFFICIAL FROM A CHARGE OF PECULATION.

Wang Wen-shao, at the instance of the Reorganisation Board of the Yunnan Province, goes into a charge of appropriating military funds and making away with military stores brought against a Colonel named Lung Wen-tso, in 1882. The matter was fully gone into by the late Governor General and it was established without a doubt that the charge was utterly unfounded. Some of the military stores in his charge were worn out and useless, but their value, some Tls. 53, was repaid by him in full to the Board.

Under these circumstances and taking into consideration the fact that he is still a comparatively young man and a very able officer, memorialist would ask that H.M. be graciously pleased to reinstate him in his former position.—*Granted: Let the Board of War take note.*

13th November.

COURT NEWS.

The Marquis Ch'eng (lineal descendant of the Ming Emperors) reports his return from the Ming tombs where he offered the usual sacrifices.

The Emperor will proceed to-morrow to the Nanhai to visit the Empress Dowager and on his return hold the Palace Examination of the new military graduates.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Ching-hsin and Wang Ming-lian have handed in the report which We recently ordered them to make in connection with the memorial presented by the censorate on behalf of Yü Yin-lin, late Provincial Treasurer of Formosa, in which he accuses the high officials of presenting a false statement in regard to the circumstances under which his brother was degraded. They proceeded to Kirin and after investigation established the following facts:—

Two years ago the autumn crops in Potomating were far below the average, and on the people representing the distress to which they were reduced, the Military Governor set aside a sum for their relief. He moreover reported to the Throne six times the distress prevalent throughout his province and the means he had taken by remission of taxes and distribution of grain to aid the sufferers. Potomating was included in these reports so that he cannot be said to have concealed the distress there.

The levying of the extra goods tax was approved of by the Throne and the amount collected remitted in full, but since the ninth year of Kuang Hsi it was given into the hands of the gentry to collect, and their accounts are full of discrepancies. Yü Yin-lin's statement that the surplus of this fund was devoted to the maintenance of the college is not in accordance with fact, as it was all appropriated by the T'ien-te-yü establishment, a shop owned by the Yü family. His other assertion that the accounts of the two institutions were kept separate is likewise false. With reference to the annoyance caused to the holders of notes of the cash shops belonging to the Yü family by being sent from one shop to the other before they could get their notes cashed, it has been ascertained that in the fourth moon of last year, the Governor issued orders forbidding such a practice, but that these orders were entirely ignored. Yü Chung-lin, although in mourning, was constantly frequenting the yaméns, and under pretext of public business seeking to advance his own interests. On the carts used for the transport of his goods he used to hoist a flag with his official rank inscribed thereon, and although there is no positive proof of his having evaded the revenue, still he did not take any pains to avoid suspicion in that

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

The annual meeting of members of the Shanghai Yacht Club was held on Wednesday at the premises of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Mr. JOHN MACGREGOR (Commodore), who presided, read the minutes of the last meeting, and referring to the accounts of the present year, said the Club was about \$200 worse off than at this time last year, owing to the decision not to collect any subscriptions for 1890. In the absence of the hon. secretary and treasurer that was all the information he (the chairman) could give the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Ottomeier seconded by Mr. Ruff, the accounts were adopted.

Dr. Macleod having been elected commodore, Mr. Ruff vice-commodore, and Mr. W. G. Moore, hon. secretary and treasurer, and it having been decided that the subscriptions this year should not be foregone, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the retiring officials.

The following are the accounts of the Club for the past season:—

THE SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB IN ACCOUNT WITH HON. TREASURER.

Dr.

To cash: paid for stakeboats.....	\$ 31.40
„ „ Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Printing	1.50
„ „ Lee Ching, Engraving Cup	1.50
„ „ Shanghai Mercury, for programmes.....	37.50
„ „ Shroff	10.00
„ „ for prizes.....	270.00
„ Balance in hand	166.95
	\$518.85

Cr.

By Balance from 1889	\$361.85
„ 2 New Owners' Subscriptions	20.00
„ 2 „ Non-Owners' Subscriptions.....	10.00
„ Entrance Fees	127.00
	\$518.85

By Balance

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 27th November, 1890.

H. H. READ,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

(From the Money Market Review of 18th October, 1890.)

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Wednesday at the Cannon-street hotel, Mr. William Paterson in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. Wm. Charles Mullins) having read the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, you are aware that the special object in meeting to-day is to obtain your sanction to the payment of an interim dividend. But, naturally, you will expect to learn something with reference to the serious defalcations in Calcutta, which we heard just in time to mention at our last meeting. You will remember that we had then only received a telegram on the subject, and upon the brief information contained therein it was agreed that the £50,000 which, by our published report, we had proposed to place to reserve, should be kept in suspense, to provide for the contingent loss. It is now my unpleasant duty to tell you that the deficiency was greater than we expected, and that the whole of that sum was required to make up the loss thus brought upon the bank by a man of good Indian family, who entered its service many years ago as an assistant in the cash department, and had been the

chief cashier for eighteen years. I may add that up to the time that these frauds were discovered we had no reason to believe that any doubts were held as regarded his integrity. He absconded, and after some time was brought back to Calcutta, where he was criminally prosecuted, the case being in the hands of the Advocate-General; but, unfortunately, it broke down owing to a technical legal point, on which I should not, I believe, say anything at the moment. It has been a very aggravating business throughout. It took us by surprise, and we feel it very much, as you all must have done. The details would occupy a good deal of time, and I am sure would do no good; indeed, it might do harm to say more at the present juncture, as the case is still at the moment *sub judice*. But I may add that this cashier's frauds were effected chiefly by his surreptitiously intercepting moneys paid over the counter, and by manipulating his cash statements. It will, however, be some consolation for you to know, as it is for us to tell you, that the whole of this loss has been written off, and that there are in the official assignee's hands sundry securities and claims for which we hope to get something before the accounts are closed. I should add that the case was only in the Courts last month, and some of the papers have not yet come forward. But prior to the trial coming on, in fact very shortly after the discoveries were made, the cashier's affairs were put into bankruptcy, and likewise those of his sons, who were large dealers in jute, opium, etc., at Calcutta, and had an account with the bank, which aided the frauds committed by their father. I do not know that I need say any more at the moment. It is a sore subject. But it will be pleasant for you to hear that the business is going on very satisfactorily. We have had a good half-year, and although there was considerable uncertainty with regard to silver, particularly during the first six months of the year, while the American Silver Bill was being talked about, we are doing well, and have no reason to doubt that at the end of the year, when our accounts are made up, they will show satisfactory results. The resolution I have now to propose is—“That an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30th last at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (free of income tax) be now declared, payable on and after the 22nd inst.”

Mr. Emile Levita seconded the resolution.

In answer to Dr. Drysdale, the Chairman stated that the directors had been greatly surprised that the man who had caused them such loss had not been convicted, especially as he had confessed his crime.

Mr. R. Harvey stated that the details of the case published in the overland papers were not pleasant reading for the shareholders. He was strongly under the impression that if matters had been differently managed it might have been possible to obtain a conviction. The information placed before the shareholders on this very important subject was most meagre. He would like to know, approximately at least, what the amount of the defalcations had been. He could not understand how the case could still be *sub judice*, as he understood that the action brought against the offender had resulted in a verdict of acquittal, and the Advocate-General, on behalf of the bank, had then withdrawn the other charges. There were many points connected with the whole case which required grave consideration. With respect to one of them it had apparently been the practice of *employees* of the bank at Calcutta to draw money from the cashier on what were called *chits*—notes or letters. This had been done against the orders of the directors. There was, he said, wild gambling now going on in Calcutta in connection with certain gold mining ventures, and there were great temptations to

gamble. There ought to be a periodical inspection of the cash in the charge of the cashier, who ought not to know when such inspection would be made. These were all matters which it would be well to lay to heart, especially at the present time. (Hear, hear.)

A Shareholder inquired whether the £50,000 mentioned would cover the loss.

The Chairman, in reply, said they had hoped that the £50,000 would cover the loss, with the sum they expected to realise from the securities in the hands of the assignee. The drawing on *chits* has been in anticipation of the month's pay, but the directors did not encourage even this; and it was against their instructions for advances to be made to their officers. The cash was counted and checked daily, but paying-in slips had been retained by the cashier. As to the case being *sub judice*, there were certain points which it would be best for him not to mention. Their European *employees* had had nothing to do with the frauds, and care would be taken not only at Calcutta, but at all the bank's establishments, to prevent any possibility of their recurrence. As regards the gold speculation in Calcutta, he did not believe that the bank or any of its officials were in any way connected with it.

Mr. A. J. Tolley inquired the approximate amount of the loss.

The Chairman stated that until the securities mentioned were realised they could not say what the actual loss would be. Their gross claim was 12 lakhs of rupees, against which there were securities, which at first had been valued at 5 lakhs. The full amount of the loss was written off, and whatever they recovered from the securities would be to the good.

The resolution for the dividend was then agreed to unanimously.

Dr. Drysdale proposed a vote of thanks to the directors, who, he considered, must have had a trying time lately.

The resolution was duly seconded and agreed to, and the meeting separated.

Amusements.

THE CALEDONIAN BALL.

When the *perfidium ingenium Scotorum* is set to accomplish a great task—whether it is to build a Forth Bridge, or to entertain all Shanghai at a ball to commemorate the pious and immortal memory of the fisherman and apostle who suffered martyrdom at Patre eighteen hundred and twenty years ago,—there is no such word as fail in its lexicon. Year after year the Scotch have pleased the middle-aged—there are no old in Shanghai—and delighted the young, ministered to the wants of the thirsty, and hailed the flying feet of the dancers, at a series of balls, each generally more gay and more crowded than its predecessor; but they never gave a better one than that which took place on Monday evening at the Club. But no one can have come away from it without feeling that, whatever sacrifices it may be necessary to impose on our Chinese fellow-residents, we must have a town hall. When the ladies of Shanghai were counted by tens, one floor of the Shanghai Club was large enough for the largest ball; now that they come in their hundreds two floors are hardly enough. The gathering on Monday was one of the largest we have ever seen here, and guests and hosts together must have numbered at least five hundred. As a spectacle the scene in the ball room itself was very striking. Since the last Caledonian ball was given there, the Club has been lighted throughout with electric light, and the improvement in the better lighting and the absence of heat was very marked; for the ball rooms are comparatively low, and so much gas had formerly to be burnt to make the scene brilliant at

all, that it was very oppressive. The decorations of the rooms were very simple and very effective. The time-honoured and very time-worn saint was there, of course, and from the cornice there hung everywhere down the walls long trails of ivy, which showed itself again a rare old plant. The frocks of the ladies were all new—for it was the first public ball of the season—and many beautiful; and though there were again some who had not thought the occasion worthy of even an evening dress, there were not many of them. A feature of the occasion which is unfortunately only rarely seen in Shanghai, was the large number of naval uniforms. The English and Russian Admirals with officers from four English, one French and two Russian men-of-war were present, and orders, crosses, and medals reflected on every hand the bright gleams of the incandescent lamps. There were volunteers too here and there in uniform, Mih-ho-long in their scarlet shirts, and members of the Victoria Company in black shirts faced with dark blue, a very new uniform, neat enough, but sombre. Add to these glories some dozen or more of Highlandmen in their kilts, and imagination may picture a *coup d'œil*, which the reality quite surpassed. So admired are these kilts that it is said that they are seen so seldom here. There are some in Shanghai who hardly know what kilts are when they hear the lines:—

There was a young lady of Wilts,
Who walked all over Scotland on stilts;
When they said, "Oh! how shocking
To show so much stocking!"
She said, "What about you in your kilts?"

The only fault about the ball room, the floor of which was excellent, was that, notwithstanding the relief afforded by the wide enclosed verandah—on the pillars of which were gigantic thistles, built up of flowers and foliage—and halls, it was sometimes almost inconveniently crowded. The music was very good, the Town Band, under Chev. Vela's able leadership, being most spirited in dance music; the following was the programme:—

1. Waltz Corinne.
2. Waltz For you.
3. Caledonians Arranged by M. Vela.
4. Waltz La Créole.
5. H. Schottische Arranged by M. Vela.
6. Waltz The Gondoliers.
7. Reel
8. Lancers The Yeomen of the Guard.
9. Polka Bataille de Confetti.
10. Waltz Dans Tes Yeux.

SWORD DANCE.

SUPPER.

11. Waltz Ever and ever mine.
12. Reel
13. Waltz Belle Etoile.
14. Caledonians Arranged by M. Vela.
15. Polka Mon Chef d'Œuvre.
16. Highland Schottische
17. Waltz La Toscana.
18. Waltz Un Premier Bouquet.

This programme, with an extra waltz after supper, and another after No. 18, was for the first time in history danced right through. As to the reels, it is a question whether the dancers or the spectators enjoyed them more: the shouts of those who performed in the second one might have been heard on the ships in the harbour. The sword dancers were put at a disadvantage by the very excellent smoothness of the floor.

The supper looked extremely well on the menu, but candour obliges us to say that it was not worthy of the fame of the Club's cuisine, though the haggis was very much in evidence; but the flow of champagne was as inexhaustible as if it had come from a vein in the Sheridan tunnel. It was long after two when the last ladies left, reluctantly even then; and then came the event to which the most fervid Scots in Shanghai

look forward most eagerly for a twelve-month, the second supper, for which there was a separate menu and programme, as follows:—

ST. ANDREW'S MORN.

Held on 2nd December 1890.

MENU.

For the wee short hours ayont the twal.

Game Pie, Truffled Turkey, York Ham,
Saddle of Mutton, Roast Beef, Corned Beef,
Pheasants, Wild Duck, Salade Russe, Haggis.

Ye Pow'rs, wha mak maunking your care,
And dish them out a bill o' fare,
Auld Scotland wants nae stinking ware
That jaups in luggies;
But if ye wish her gratefu' prayer,
Gie her a Haggis!

Wi merry sangs, and friendly cracks,
I wat they did na weary;
And unco tales, an' funnie jokes,
Their sports were fine and cheery.

Syne, wi' a social glass o' strunt
They parted aff careerin'
Fu' blythe that night.

1. Willie brewed a } Mr. John Macgregor.
 peck o' maunt... }
2. My Highland Home } Colin Buchanan.
3. When the Tart is } C. Wedemeyer.
 young... } }
4. Wil ye no come } C. M. Adamson.
 back again... } }
5. Jock McCraw... } W. Sharp Fraser.
6. Comic Song... } Mr. Hopkins, R.N.

Fortune! if thou'lt but gie me still
Hale breeks, a scone, an' whisky gill,
An' rowth o' rhyme to rave at will,
Tak' a' the rest,
An' deal't aboot as thy blind skill
Directs thee best.

The minutes flew quickly with song and jest and speech. Dr. E. Henderson, the chairman, proposed the toast of "Prosperity to the St. Andrew's Society," which was drunk as it deserved. The Vice-President, Mr. Mactavish, proposed the health of "The Guests," to which Prince Lieven returned thanks, remarking, amid much cheering, that if he were not a Russian he would wish to be a Scotchman. Mr. John Macgregor proposed the health of Dr. Henderson, the Chairman, the latter mentioning in his speech in reply that he filled the same post twenty years ago. Mr. Mactavish proposed the health of the honorary secretary, Mr. Drummond Hay, to whose untiring exertions the great success of the function was due, and the toast was drunk with Highland honours, and appropriately and affectingly acknowledged. When the excitement had calmed down Mr. Fraser rose to propose the same toast again, and it was again honoured with no abatement in the enthusiasm of the suppers. After the expanded programme had been thus scrupulously executed, an adjournment was made to the ball room, the pipers, re-invigorated by rest and refreshment, blew with redoubled force, and more reels were danced, daylight descending before the last votary of St. Andrew left the cherished scene.

It only remains to give the list of the Committee and Stewards:—

Committee.—Ed. Henderson, President; J. W. Mactavish, Vice-President; F. H. Bell, Colin Buchanan, J. B. Cameron, R. Fergusson, W. D. Graham, John Prentice, R. J. Sloan; Drummond Hay, Hon. Secretary.

Stewards.—C. Murray Adamson, F. Anderson, C. A. Black, Brodie A. Clarke, John Ford, W. Sharp Fraser, Duncan Glass, P. V. Grant, John Harris, Frank Kennedy, H. R. Kinnear, John Macgregor, S. M. McLeish, J. J. Morrison, Duncan Reid, H. A. Ritchie.

The following is the list of subscribers to the ball and of guests who accepted invitations:—

Mr & Mrs Abraham, D.	Messrs.
" " Allen, A. E. Bennett, Dr.	
" " and Misses Bennett, E. T.	
" " Allen, J. W. Bevis, H. M.	
" " Andersen, R. Black, C. A.	
" " Anderson, A. Blane, Dr.	
" " Archibald, Bland, Dr.	
Mon & Mme Arranger, Bock, Carl.	
Mr & Miss Ashley, Boecher, John	
Mr & Mrs Ayrton, Bois, E.	
Mr & Miss Bannerman, Bowman, A. H.	
Mr & Mrs Bell, Brown, Thompson.	
Miss Bell, Bowring, C. T.	
Mr & Mrs Bennett, Bright, Wm.	
Mon & Mme Blondin, Brinkworth, J.	
Mr & Mrs Black, D. T. Buchanan, Colin	
" " Bois, J. C. Buchanan, Jas.	
" " Brund, D. Bullard, W.	
" " Bredon, Burgoyne, J. W. H.	
" " Browett, Burnan, A.	
" " Bryant, Bury, A. J.	
Dr & Mrs Burge, Bushby, G.	
Mr & Mrs Caldbeck, Butterworth, H. T.	
" " Cameron, J. B. Callaway, J. W.	
" " Charlton, Camera, L.	
" " Church, Campbell, D.	
Miss Clarke, E. Catterall, F. P.	
Mr & Mrs Clifford, Chapsal, J.	
Miss Clifford, Cheetham, J. F.	
Mrs. Clough, Clarke, B. A.	
Miss Coe, Cockledge, J. S.	
Mr & Mrs Collins, H. A. Cope, W.	
Miss Corne, Corner, Geo.	
Mr & Mrs Cory, Cornish, N. E.	
" " Cottam, Coutts, Alex.	
Capt & Mrs Croad, Craig, Robt.	
Mr & Mrs Cushny, Crane, C.	
Mr & Mrs Dallas, A. Cummings, Capt.	
" " Dallas, C. H. Curjel, A. B.	
" " David, M. Danforth, A. W.	
Miss Deacon, Daniel, H. W.	
Madlle Dehameaux, Davie, A. A.	
Mr & Mrs Dick, Dawson, Capt., R.N.,	H.M.S. Rambler.
" " Dowdall, C.	
Mon & Mme Duval, Dobie, W.	
Mr & Mrs Dyer, Drew, A. J.	
Mrs Edkins, Drummond, D. P.	
Mr & Mrs Emens, Ellert, A.	
" " Evans, A.M.A. Fleet, A.	
Miss Fabris, L. Flothow, C.	
" " Falconer, Fobes, A. S.	
Mr & Mrs Fergusson, Franks, A. J.	
Miss Fergusson, Fraser, W. Sharp	
Mr & Mrs Ferrier, Garriock, A. B.	
Capt & Mrs Flagg, Gibb, R. G.	
Mr & Mrs Forrester, Gibson, W. J.	
Capt & Mrs Freeman, Giffard, Comd., R.N.,	H.M.S. Wanderer.
Mr & Mrs Gale, Ghisi, E.	
Miss Gall, Glass, Duncan	
Mon & Mme Genin, Gore-Booth, R. H.	
Mrs Goodfellow, Gove, F.	
Mr & Mrs Graham, J. Graham, W. D.	
Mr & Mrs Haas, Grant, P. McGregor	
" " Hall, J. Ward, Gratton, F. M.	
" " Harling, Gunzburg, Baron	
Capt & Mrs Harris, Haggitt, Jno.	
Mr & Mrs Harris, W. Hall, Capt., R.N.,	H.M.S. Severn.
" " Haskell, Hall, James	
Mr & Mrs Hayward, Harding, J. W.	
" " Heenskerk, Hardoon, S. A.	
" " Henderson, D. M. Harris, John	
" " Henningsen, Harris, T. H.	
Misses Henningsen, Harvie, W. Morrison	
Mr & Mrs Hertz, Hay, C. W.	
" " Hext, Hay, Drummond	
" " Hillier, Hayter, H. W. G.	
Mrs. Holland, Hearn, H. R.	
Capt & Mrs Hutchison, Hecht, M.	
Mr & Mrs Iburg, C. Helbling, L. H.	
" " Inchbald, Henderson, Dr.	
" " Inglis, Hogg, E. J.	
" " Jackson, W.S. Hough, T. F.	
" " Jacques, Hoyt, W. G.	
" " Jantzen, Hunt, J. W.	
Miss Jones, Hutching, F.	
Mr & Mrs Joseph, Ingle, J.	
Dr & Mrs Kinball, Irvine, Captain T.	
Mr & Mrs Kinney, A. & S. Reg.	
Capt & Mrs Knights, Jackson, Capt.	
Miss Knights, Jamieson, Dr.	
Miss Knott, Jonquière, Comd. R.N.	
Capt & Mrs Lancaster, R.F.S. Inconstant.	
Mr & Mrs Lanning, Johnston, Jas.	
" " Leonard, Kasi, Capt., R.N.,	
Misses Leonard, H.I.R.M.S. Mandur.	
Mon & Mme Lepissier, Ker, W. P.	
Mr & Mrs Liddell, A. Kerr, R. Mannars	

Mr & Mrs Limby. Kingsmill, T. W.
 " Little, A. Kinnear, H. R.
 Dr & Mrs Little, L. S. Korff, A.
 Miss Little. Lamond, W., jr.
 Mr & Mrs Little, R. W. Laurent, Mons.
 Mrs. Loam. Lavers, E. H.
 Mr & Mrs Low, E. G. Levy, S. A.
 Capt & Mrs Lunt. Little, W. D.
 Mr & Mrs Luscombe. Loehr, M. von
 Mr & Mrs MacCallum, A. Lowe, A. D.
 Mr & Mrs Machado. Lücke, J.
 Mr & Mrs Mackenzie, R. Macgregor, John
 Dr & Mrs Macleod. Macrury, H. A. J.
 Mr & Mrs MacTavish. Maitland, Harry
 " Maitland, F. J. Maitland, John
 " Mansfield, R. Malherbe, Dr.
 " Marshall. Malherbe, R. de
 Miss Marshall. McKie, James
 Mr & Mrs Mayne. McLeish, S. M.
 " McBain. Meyer, Th.
 " McDonald. Midwood, L.
 Mr & Mrs McMichael. Mignard, P.
 Mon & Mme Moniot. Miller, J. I.
 " Morel. Moffat, J.
 Mr & Mrs Morris, H. Moore, W. G.
 " Morrison, G. J. Morris, John
 " Nazer. Morris, S. J.
 " Nissim. Moses, D. M.
 Miss O'Connor. Moses, M. J.
 Mr & Mrs Ollerlessen. Moncur, Capt.
 Mon & Mme Oriou. Moulron, E.
 Madlle. Oriou. Murray, Capt.
 Mr & Mrs Osborne, Jas. Murray, W. C.
 " O'Shea. Nazimoff, Admiral.
 " Overbeck. I.R.N.
 Capt & Mrs Parker. Nielsen, F. G.
 Mr & Mrs Percival, W. S. Niel, G. W.
 Dr & Mrs Perkins. Orman, J.
 Mr & Mrs Pond. Out, J. A.
 Mon & Mme Portier. Ottomeyer, P. A. W.
 Mr & Mrs Quanbrough. Palamoutain, B.
 " Ramsey, T.
 " Rawlinson. Peacock, Capt.
 " Reeks. Pearce, E. C.
 " Rees, C. Percival, R. H.
 Dr & Mrs Reid, D. J. Pilcher, H. W.
 Mr & Mrs Reid, F. Pirie, W. G.
 " Roberts, J. P. Playfair, G. M. W.
 " Rogers, F. R. Porter, E. E.
 " Rohde. Prentice, J.
 Lady Salmon. Pu don, Jas.
 Miss Salmon. Reid, A. M.
 " Saunders. Ronnie, Sir R. T.
 Mr & Mrs Schepplmann Reynell, A.
 Mon & Mme Scherzer. Reynell, S.
 Mr & Mrs Schlichting. Rice, E.
 " Sharp, H. J. Rinkel, F.
 Miss Sharp. Ritchie, H. A.
 Mr & Mrs Shaw, R. W. Robertson, W. Bruce
 " Smith, Jas. Robertson, A. L.
 " Smith, C. V. Ross, Alex.
 " Sontheilge. Roustan, L.
 " Some. Rowand, A.
 " Stevenson. Rudolph, C.
 " W. F. Ruttenjee, B.
 Miss Stevenson. Salmon, Adm. Sir N.
 Mr & Mrs Stewart, J. A. V.C., K.C.B., R.N.
 Misses Stewart (2). Sassoon, D. E.
 " Storm (2). Schuffenhauer, O.
 Capt & Mrs Suenson. Scott, Walter
 Mr & Mrs Suenson, A. Seaton, Capt.
 " Sylva. Shellin, E.
 " Talbot. Shaw, R. Simpson
 Misses Tilden (2). Shewan, A.
 Capt & Mrs Tisdall. Short, W. H.
 Mr & Mrs Tolliday. Sierich, G.
 " Towell. Sloan, Dr.
 " Twentymen. Sloss, Capt.
 Mon & Madlle. Vachez. Spooner, Sydney.
 Mr & Mrs Vale. Stewart, A.
 Mon & Mme Vela. Stewart, Murray
 Capt & Mrs Wallace. Such, H. J.
 Mr & Mrs Ward, E. Sullivan, J. A.
 Mrs Watt. Sutherland, Geo.
 Mr & Mrs Weir. Symons, H.
 " Welch. Thomson, Capt.
 Mr & Miss White. Thomson, W. B.
 Mr & Mrs Whittall, J. Thurnburn, A.
 Capt & Mrs Whittle. Thurnburn, J. D.
 Miss Whittle. Thurnburn, R. F.
 Mr & Mrs Whittlesey. Thorne, C.
 " Wilcoxon. Tilitoff, Capt. I.R.N.
 Miss Wilcoxon. H.I.R.M.S. *Korrigers*.
 Mrs Williams. Tripp, H. J. H.
 Miss Williams. Trueman, T. E.
 " Williams, Margaret Talloch, C.
 " Williams, Mand. Turner, I.
 Miss Wills. Turner, W.
 Mr & Mrs Wilson, John Urquhart, J.
 " Wingrove. Valentine, J.
 Capt & Mrs Winsor. Vinay, H.
 Mr & Mrs Wood, A. P. Wagner, R.
 Miss Woodward. Wainwright, R. E.

Mr & Mrs Wrightson. Walter, John
 Messrs. Watson, Dr.
 Abbott, F. J. Wedemeyer, C.
 Adair, Comd. R.N. Weil, N.
 H.M.S. *Alacrity*. West, Jno.
 Adams, C. M. Wheeler, E.
 Addis, C. S. Wheeler, G. H.
 Adler, M. Whelan, E. A.
 Admiral's Staff and Wickham, E. P.
 Wardroom Officers, Wilkinson, H. S.
 H.M.S. *Alacrity*. Wood, T.
 Agnew, R. Woodward, C. F.
 Allan, A. Wardroom Officers,
 Allan, H. T. R.F.S. *Luconstant*.
 Anderson, F. Wardroom Officers,
 Anderson, R. A. H.I.R.M.S. *Korrigers*.
 Anton, C. E. Wardroom Officers,
 Atkinson, B. H.I.R.M.S. *Maudgyn*.
 Aubert, F. B. Wardroom Officers,
 Barker, Major, R. E. H.M.S. *Rambler*.
 Barr, H. D. Wardroom Officers,
 Bateman, J. H. H.M.S. *Securin*.
 Baxter, H. Wardroom Officers,
 Beattie, Joseph. H.M.S. *Wanderer*.
 Beauchamp, R. H.

THE MAJERONIS AT THE LYCEUM.

The crowded appearance of the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday night was quite sufficient to demonstrate that the Shanghai public is not backward in giving its support when there is an opportunity of seeing acting of approved merit. That this merit is possessed by Signor and Signora Majeroni has been already shown by their appearances last June in pieces of such widely different types as *Fedora* and *Our Italian Cousin*. Their latest display, on Saturday, will detract in no way from their reputation, although Signora Majeroni was unable to do herself justice, having to a great extent lost her voice through the effects of a cold which (as was explained by the hon. secretary of the A.D.C. before the rising of the curtain) had lasted much longer than was anticipated. The piece which Signor and Signora Majeroni presented, with the assistance of members of the Shanghai A.D.C. and ladies, was a four-act comedy-drama entitled *Jalousy*, by Achille Montignani. This composition, though possessing many good points, is not a pleasing one. From beginning to end the hero and heroine are consistently miserable; and there is not enough of the comedy element to lighten the gloom. In fact, with the exception of a *bon vivant* who has scarcely anything to say after the first act, of a choleric old warrior who is occasionally allowed to swear, and of a cynical nobleman, the whole of the characters would be too serious in real life for anything but a funeral. This is one of the chief drawbacks to the play. Shadow, unrelieved by light, becomes monotonous. Another noticeable feature about the play is that there is scarcely any interest attached to the subordinate characters, the result of an entire absence of underplot. Thus we have, as a general effect, the two leading characters standing forth with almost tragic intensity, and the others very much in the background.

The play is very simple in outline. The action takes place in Italy, in the present era. Carlo, Marquis of St. Elia, who has been brought up in seclusion and is the reverse of a man of the world, is married to Diana, the niece of a cynical Duke Riario. Diana is fond of gaiety and attracts admirers. One, the Count di Rivera, is especially attentive, so much so, in fact, as to arouse suspicion in the minds of Carlo's friends, who think him blind to what is going on. Becoming roused at last, and finding a compromising letter from the Count, Carlo is transformed from the retiring student into a man jealous of his family honour and eager to revenge the wrong which he imagines has been done him. He has never handled sword or pistol in his life, but that does not prevent his killing the Count in a duel by one of those lucky hits which occur in fiction

much oftener than in real life. Carlo metes out to his wife, whom he has taxed with infidelity and told of her supposed lover's death, the punishment of keeping up appearances, in order that the family name may not be dragged in the mire. Though Carlo declares to his wife that he will never forgive her, his love for her is still powerful; and at last, seeing his wife sinking under the burden of the punishment he has imposed, he forgives her.

It will be seen from this brief outline that the character of Carlo is one of which a great deal could be made. The scene in which he suddenly informs his wife of the death of the Count is a very powerful one, and met with excellent treatment at the hands of the two principal performers on Saturday. Sig. Majeroni at this point more than at any other seemed to overcome the disadvantage of playing in a foreign language. It is somewhat curious, however, to English ideas, that the dramatist should have used so much dramatic licence in his method of working the duel into the story. According to him, the slaughter of a prominent member of Milanese society is an affair of no moment whatever. The Count di Rivera is killed before breakfast without the smallest after consequence to his successful antagonist, who, instead of having to leave the country, continues to move in Milan society as if nothing had happened. It might be objected, too, that a lady does not usually leave compromising letters in the unlocked drawer of a table, even in her boudoir. This, however, is by the way, and there can be no doubt that Signor Majeroni's interpretation of Carlo was full of good points. His playing in the final scene, in which a reconciliation is effected as the curtain falls, was particularly full of quiet force. As to Signora Majeroni, she was so much handicapped by loss of voice that it would be unsafe to subject her rendering of Diana to any criticism; and it is an open question whether the performance would not have been more successful if postponed. The support accorded by the Shanghai amateurs was all that could be wished. Mr. V. de Maire surprised those who had only given him credit for ability in comic parts by his rendering of General de Luca, the testy but good-hearted old warrior and "friend of the family." Mrs. Fairroffer was carefully subdued as the mother of Carlo, and Mr. H. J. Huntingdon gave a satisfactory delineation of the *blase* Duke Riario. Mr. Letim had only a small part as Senator Grimaldi, but played that part with remarkable finish and success. Mr. Coke did fairly well in the somewhat thankless part of Dr. Sorredo, and the remaining two small rôles of Baroness Emiliani and Count di Rivera were efficiently filled by Mrs. Jollyboy and Mr. Perforate. The introductory and incidental music by the Town Band, led by Chev. Vela, was much enjoyed, and a word should be said for those who had the management of the scenery.

SATURDAY'S PAPER HUNT.

The opening meet of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club took place on Saturday under anything but favourable auspices, in fact we believe the Stewards held a meeting to consider the advisability of postponing the initial event owing to the bad state of the country through want of rain, but it was decided that a chance should be given to those who wished to try their luck, and the Master exercised his prerogative by laying what would have proved an exceptionally good run had the hunt followed it as laid.

At the time appointed about 30 members—old and young—asssembled at the advertised start, Siewwei, always a popular one with riders but not so much with spectators. However on Saturday a goodly number of the latter were present, including several ladies who this year seem to be going in more than ever for cross-country riding.

The Hunt was started by the stewards in charge—Messrs. Callaway and Hart Buck, and the scent lay over the first part of the old handicap course. After the second bridge was crossed and the succeeding "dry cuts" negotiated, it was found that a check had been laid, and an effectual one it proved as the paper was not found from this point. The hunt divided into sections and after scouring the country in every possible direction, but the right one, for about three quarters of an hour one section came across paper at the "Old woman's bridge." A vigorous "tally ho" was given and all within hearing were gathered together and followed it to the handicap bridge from which spot they made the best of their way to Jessfield and crossing the road made for the Cow Bridge and thence to the finish, being anxious to report themselves before dark.

At the finish about three quarters of a mile from "Del Monte" an anxious crowd had been cooling their heels for about an hour and getting tired of the monotony began to disperse when riders appeared from all directions but the right one.

To reward the spectators several essayed the last jump and the usual amount of grief was experienced, at what at any other time would have been considered a very moderate jump, but which through the unusually high tide, was swollen into quite a respectable 10 or 12 feet of water.

Various reasons were given for having lost the paper such as the prevailing high wind, the villagers etc., but the correct solution appears to be the assumption of the hunt that the scent was going to be confined to the inner Hung-jao line, whereas the Master in laying it took in the outer loop.

The going in places was fairly good but owing to the dryness of the ground several staunch men and true bit the dust, as after the front rank had gone over a jump it was rendered almost impracticable for those immediately following. Let us hope that rain may before next Saturday reward the zeal of those who so ardently follow the sport.

S.V. ARTILLERY.

The monthly cup was shot for on Saturday morning at 200 and 500 yards. The morning was bitterly cold with a strong wind blowing from the right rear. Only six competitors put in an appearance and Gunner Horley won the cup for the first time.

The following are the scores:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tl.
Gun. Horley	444522-26	344452-27	53
Lieut. Rex	452444-27	443523-25	52
Gun. Lamond	423454-25	440544-26	51
„ Crank	333433-24	0255504-21	45
Driv. Bourke	335445-28	3522003-15	43
Gun. Murphy	443553-29	0002344-13	42

TIENTSIN RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1890.

Stewards:—J. Stewart, Esq., A. Leith, Esq., B. Brennan, Esq., J. Frazer, Esq., G. Detring, Esq., J. Wilson, Esq., Baron von Seckendorff, W. Ford, Esq., Hon. Secretary. Baron von Seckendorff, Judge. G. Detring, Esq., Clerk of the Course.

FIRST DAY,

Thursday, 20th November, 1890.

1—Tzu-CHU-LIN STAKES.—Value, Tls. 50. Half a mile. Entrance, Tls. 5. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr Detring's <i>Freiherr</i> (Mr Michie) ..	161...1
„ Vapereau's <i>Leunglumé</i> (Mr Krüger) ..	161...2
„ Heister's <i>Schlingel</i> (Owner)	155...3
Four ran. Time, 1.4	

The field went away to a good start, *Materialist* slightly behind. All rounded the top corner into the straight well together, where *Freiherr* forged to the front, hard pressed by *Schlingel* and *Leunglumé*, but beat them off, winning by a length, *Leunglumé* second and *Schlingel* third.

2—MAIDEN PLATE.—Value, Tls. 150. First Pony, Tls. 100; second Pony, Tls. 50. One mile. For Ponies that have never run before. Entrance, Tls. 10. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr Sebros's <i>Coquette</i> (Mr Dickinson) ..	161...1
„ Detring's <i>Freigraf</i> (Mr Michie)	158...2
„ Alexander's <i>Maizeppa</i> (Mr Hillier) ..	158...3
Five ran. Time, 2.20.	

A good start. The field passed the Grand Stand for the first time in a body, *Ailsa* and *Monomakh* in the front rank, *Freigraf* and *Coquette* lying back. This order was kept to the home bend where *Coquette* took the lead and a well contested race ensued between him and *Freigraf*, *Coquette* winning by a length, *Freigraf* second, and *Maizeppa* a good third.

3—AUTUMN CUP.—Value, Tls. 100. One mile and a quarter. Entrance, Tls. 5. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr Detring's <i>Herzog</i> (Mr Ford)	158...1
Messrs Startseff and Irwin's <i>Rurik</i> (Dr Robertson)	164...2
Mr Frazer's <i>Sahara</i> (Mr Hillier)	161...3
Seven ran. Time, 2.55.	

There was some difficulty in starting this race, the ponies being called back two or three times. Eventually all were sent off to a fair start, *Herzog* and *Freiherr* being left a little behind. On passing the start for the first time *Rurik*, *Sahara*, and *Maris* were leading, with *Herzog* some ten or twenty lengths behind, carefully nursed. This order with little variation was kept down the back straight and round the top corner into the home straight, where *Herzog* came away with a rush through his field and won by nearly two lengths; *Rurik* second; *Sahara* third.

4—PEIHO STAKES.—Value, Tls. 75. Three quarters of a mile. Winners at this meeting, 8lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr Vapereau's <i>Leunglumé</i> (Mr Krüger) ..	161...1
„ Detring's <i>Sendgraf</i> (Mr Michie)	152...2
„ Sevilla's <i>Ratiboiseur</i> (Mr Robertson) ..	158...3
Five ran. Time, 1.42½.	

All went away with a good start, and kept pretty well together to the end of the back straight, *Sendgraf* and *Leunglumé* lying a length or so behind. On rounding the bend into the straight *Sendgraf* came away, *Leunglumé* close at his heels. A very hot race ensued ending in favour of *Leunglumé*, extremely well ridden by his veteran jockey, by a nose; *Ratiboiseur* a couple of lengths behind, third.

5—NORTHERN CUP.—Value, Tls. 75. One mile and a half. For Ponies that have never run before this meeting. The winner of the Maiden Plate to carry 7lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr Brennan's <i>Eolus</i> (Mr Hillier)	158...1
„ Detring's <i>Freigraf</i> (Mr Ford)	158...2
„ James's <i>Ailsa</i> (Mr Krüger)	158...3
Five ran. Time, 3.41.	

Eolus jumped off with lead and maintained it to the end. *Freigraf* coming up from the rear a quarter of a mile from home made a gallant effort to pull off his race but failed by a length; *Ailsa* third.

6—VICEROY'S CUP.—Presented by H.E. the Viceroy. Value, \$200. Two miles. Second Pony to receive Tls. 50 from the Race Fund. Entrance, Tls. 5. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr James's <i>Black Prince</i> (Mr Krüger) ..	161...1
„ Frazer's <i>Ascold</i> (Dr Robertson)	161...2
„ Sevilla's <i>Dyr</i> (Mr Hillier)	158...3
Six ran. Time, 4.51.	

Dyr cut out the work with *Mancavalé*, the rest lying off some lengths. This order was maintained to the ½-mile post, where *Dyr* still leading was closed with by *Ascold*, *Black Prince* coming up rapidly. Rounding the bend the leading three were all together and a good race home ended in favour of *Black Prince* by 2 lengths, *Dyr* a good third.

SECOND DAY,

Friday, 21st November, 1890.

1—TIENTSIN ST. LEGER.—One mile and three quarters. A Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each with Tls. 100 more added. First Pony to receive 75%; second pony to receive 15%; third pony to receive 10%. For Ponies that have never raced previous to the Spring Meeting, 1890. Weights 11 stone. Ponies over 14 hands to carry 3lbs. extra for every inch over. Winners of one Race, 5lbs. extra; of more, 10lbs. extra.

Mr James's <i>Black Prince</i> (Mr Krüger) ..	159...1
„ Detring's <i>Burggraf</i> (Dr Robertson) ..	159...2
„ Brennan's <i>Eolus</i> (Mr Hillier)	159...3
Four ran. Time, 4.10.	

Eolus made the running, followed by *Altgraf* to the half-mile post, where *Black Prince* took the lead and kept it to the finish, winning easily from *Burggraf*, *Eolus* third.

2—HAI KUAN CUP.—Presented. One mile and a half. Winners at this meeting of one race to carry 5lbs. extra; of more, 7lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr Sevilla's <i>Ratiboiseur</i> (Mr J. M. Dickinson) ..	158...1
„ Greville's <i>Dyr</i> (Mr Hillier)	158...2
„ Frazer's <i>Sahara</i> (Dr Robertson)	161...3
Three ran. Time, 3.34.	

Sahara went away with the lead and kept it for the first time round, when he was challenged and passed by *Dyr*, while *Ratiboiseur* fell into the second place. On entering the home straight *Ratiboiseur* came away and won easily from *Dyr*, *Sahara* a bad third.

3—LADIES' PURSE.—A Sweepstakes, with Tls. 50 added. One mile and a quarter. No penalties. The Ponies to be ridden by Residents of Tientsin or Peking and others approved of by the Stewards. Entrance, Tls. 5. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr Vapereau's <i>Jennuot</i> (Mr Krüger) ..	158...1
„ Frazer's <i>Ascold</i> (Mr Hillier)	161...2
„ Detring's <i>Herzog</i> (Mr Ford)	155...3
Six ran. Time, 2.54.	

There was considerable difficulty in starting this race, but after 3 or 6 unsuccessful attempts the field got off, *Ascold* and *Rurik* springing off with the lead. On passing the stand for the first time all were in a bunch with the exception of *Herzog*, who lay some lengths behind. This order was kept until entering the straight, where *Jennuot* shot out of the ruck and a very well contested race ensued between him and *Ascold*, ending in favour of the former, *Herzog* a good third.

4—MONGOL CUP.—Value, Tls. 75. Three quarters of a mile. For Ponies that have never run before this meeting. Winners of one race, 7lbs. extra; of more, 10lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr Sebros's <i>Coquette</i> (Mr J. M. Dickinson) ..	168...1
„ Detring's <i>Altgraf</i> (Mr Michie)	161...2
„ James's <i>Ailsa</i> (Mr Krüger)	158...3
Five ran. Time, 1.45.	

Red Spider jumped off with the lead with Mr. Detring's pair close alongside, the favourite and *Ailsa* lying back. At the half-mile *Coquette* came to the front and passed the post with a length to spare, *Altgraf* second, *Ailsa* a good third.

5—TAOTAI'S CUP.—Presented by H.E. the Taotai. Value, \$100. One mile. Winners of one race, 7lbs. extra; of more, 10lbs. extra. To be ridden by Chinese riders approved of by the Stewards. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr Detring's <i>Materialist</i>	141...1
„ Sebros's <i>Sendgraf</i>	135...2
„ Vapereau's <i>Leunglumé</i>	151...3
Six ran. Time, 2.14.	

Materialist got the best of a very good start, and although pressed closely by *Sendgraf*, who turned right about at the moment the flag fell and so got a very bad start, he maintained his lead from start to finish and passed the post some three or four lengths ahead of *Sendgraf*; *Leunglumé* a good third.

6—TIENTSIN STAKES.—First Pony to receive 75%; Second, 25%. One mile and three quarters. A forced entry of Tls. 5 each for all Ponies entered at this meeting. No penalties. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr Frazer's <i>Ascold</i> (Dr Robertson)	161...1
„ Sebros's <i>Daydream</i> (Mr J. M. Dickinson) ..	158...2
„ Greville's <i>Dyr</i> (Mr Krüger)	158...3
Eight ran. Time, 4.9.	

Dyr, *Eolus*, and *Burggraf* started with a slight lead, but as it was a long race all went for the first time round in a bunch. *Ascold* came to the front on entering the straight, but had a severe struggle to keep his place,

eventually winning by a neck, *Dyr* and *Burggraf* making a hard fight with *Daydream* for the second place.

THIRD DAY,

Saturday, 22nd November, 1890.

1—A SWEEPSTAKES OF Tls. 10 each, with Tls. 50 added. One mile and a half. Winners of one race, 7lbs. extra; of more, 10lbs. extra. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr Sebros's *Daydream* (Mr J. M. Dickinson) ... 158..1
 „ *Detring's Burggraf* (Mr Michie) ... 158..2
 „ *Brenan's Eolus* (Mr Hillier) ... 163..3
 Three ran. Time, 3.37.

Daydream went away with the lead and kept it all round, winning by two lengths from *Burggraf*, *Eolus* far behind.

2—RACING STAKES.—Value Tls. 75 One mile and a quarter. Winners at this meeting of one race, 7lbs. extra; of more, 10lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr Frazer's *Ascold* (Dr Robertson) ... 168..1
 „ *Detring's Sendgraf* (Mr Michie) ... 152..2
 „ *Vapereau's Jeannot* (Mr Krüger) ... 165..3
 Four ran. Time, 3.54½

Sendgraf started off with the lead and kept it to the straight run in, where he was collared by *Ascold* and a tight race ensued, ending in favour of *Ascold* by a neck, rest nowhere.

3—CONSOLATION STAKES.—Value Tls. 100. One mile. For all beaten Ponies at this meeting. Entrance, Tls. 5. Weight for inches as per scale.

Messrs Startseff and Irwin's *Rurik* (Dr Robertson) ... 164..1
 Mr *Detring's Graf* (Mr Michie) ... 152..2
 „ *Do. Freigraf* (Mr Ford) ... 155..3
 Eight ran. Time, 2.22.

The field got away well together and ran so, with *Rurik* in the front rank and *Freigraf* bringing up the rear to the straight run in, when *Rurik*, *Graf*, and *Freigraf* made a very tough and lengthened struggle for the victory, *Rurik* winning by half a length and *Graf* taking second place by a nose, the rest some lengths behind.

4—CHAMPION STAKES.—Value, Tls. 175. First Pony, Tls. 125; second Pony Tls. 50. One mile and a quarter. A forced entry of Tls. 10 each for all winners of one race; of Tls. 15 for all winners of two or more races. Optional for all other Ponies that have run at this meeting.

Mr *Detring's Herzog* (Mr Ford) ... 155..1
 „ *Frazer's Ascold* (Dr Robertson) ... 158..2
 „ *Sebros's Materialist* (Mr Inglis) ... 158..3
 Nine ran. Time, 2.56.

A large field of nine ponies faced the starter, one stable sending three, to make sure, if possible, of the crowning victory of the meeting. At the fall of the flag *Coquette* jumped off with the lead, quickly joined by his stable companion, *Materialist*, and closely followed by *Lenglumé*, and these three led the field during the first quarter of the race. In the second quarter *Ascold* came up and displaced *Lenglumé*, who dropped gradually into the rack. At the bend in the last quarter *Herzog*, who had been lying back, came on with great determination, shot through his ponies as he did in the Autumn Cup, and romped down the straight in fine style, winning easily from *Ascold*, who was hard ridden, with *Materialist* a good third.

Mr Ford henceforth loses his maiden jockey allowance of 3lbs., but he can afford that with such a splendid win.

The usual Mafoos' race ended a victory for Mr. *Detring's* stable with *Sendgraf*, Messrs. *Startseff's* and *Irwin's Monomakh* running second. The rest of the field, which consisted of about half a dozen ponies, came up very much scattered. A very amusing and well ridden sailors' race terminated a very pleasant and successful meeting.—(Condensed from the *Chinese Times*.)

MUSIC AND MEAT.—It may interest our readers to know, on the authority of the "Musical World" (London), that the great songstress, Adelina Patti, habitually uses Liebig Company's Extract of Meat as a vocal and nerve "refresher."

Miscellaneous.

THE RATIONALE OF SOME CHINESE SUCCESSES.

I.

There is as a rule very little doubt on the part of people of western nations who come into contact with the Chinese, that intellectually and morally the people of the said western nations are superior to the Chinese. Perhaps we are ready enough to admit, what may be the fact, that we ourselves are not perfectly average representatives of the nations from which we have come. To leave one's native land for a journey of many thousand miles, and to become familiar with an alien civilisation, is itself a sort of liberal education. After this manner we are all educated, and in addition to this, we have all in the home lands enjoyed advantages more or less extensive. The greater part of the Chinese with whom we come into contact, have had few or none of these advantages. Even the most educated of them have seen very little of their own country, and nothing at all of any other. Their minds have been warped by prejudice inherited from ages past, and dwarfed by an inconceivably narrow system of what can not properly be called education, though it is undoubtedly instruction. But the mass of our acquaintances among the Chinese, have received little even of Chinese instruction, and by far the larger number of those with whom we have most to do, have never received any instruction at all, except such as has been a part of their natural surroundings. If we were deliberately to make a list of the points in which they are distinctly inferior to us, the bill of particulars would certainly include some scores of items. This is not merely a latent assumption, but an obvious truth, upon which we all of us act every day of our lives. Not only are we perfectly aware that we have the feeling toward the Chinese that they are an 'inferior race,' but they are perfectly aware of it too, and what is somewhat singular, they do not appear to resent it, or in fact for the most part to care at all what we think about them. This may be partly explained by the fact to which we are about to direct the reader's attention, that when Occidentals and Chinese come into contact, it is always likely to be the Chinese who have their own way. Not to deal in vague generalities, we shall specify the five following particulars, in which the foregoing proposition is frequently realised:—

Cases in which the Chinese wish to get without equivalent, money, food, clothing &c., from us for themselves or for their friends.

Cases in which the Chinese desire us to give them without equivalent the benefit of our prestige, recommendation, influence, &c.

Cases in which the Chinese desire to be wholly or partly released from money payments to us, the justice of the claim for which is not disputed.

Cases in which the Chinese wish to be wholly or partly released from performing some duty or suffering some loss or punishment, the justice of which is not denied.

Cases in which the Chinese having agreed to do one thing, do something else instead, and wish the breach of faith or of contract to be overlooked.

These cases are so numerous, that taken together, they may be said to constitute a large part of the warp and woof of the relations of many of us to the people among whom we dwell.

We have affirmed that the final results of these cases are most frequently in favour of the Chinese, and against us. Whether this is true, each reader who has any extended experience with the Chinese, will be able on the basis of his own experience and observation to decide for himself. On the

supposition that this assumption is a correct one, we have now to call attention to the reasons for this state of things, reasons which will be found to be in their nature general, and in their operation universal. They are seven in number, and may be distributed into three different classes.

The first reason is in the circumstances of the Chinese, and is comprehended in what it is the present fashion to call 'environment.'

The next two reasons relate to the characteristics of foreigners, as compared with the Chinese.

The four remaining reasons will be found in the traits of the Chinese themselves, traits which, notwithstanding many external differences, the Chinese under all varying conditions exhibit with remarkable uniformity.

1. The conditions of Chinese Life.

The whole constitution of Chinese society, from foundation stone to turret tower, is at variance with our ideas of what society ought to be. When in whatever large Chinese city it may be our lot to inhabit, we perceive the existence of a class of beggars, who have no homes and no regular food supplies of any kind, we recognise that this fact is an instance of violence done to the laws of political economy, not to say an infraction of the principle of the Brotherhood of Man. When we learn that millions of persons are deprived of their homes and of all means of subsistence, by the irruption of an irresistible torrent, we recognise this as an instance in which man has failed to subdue material forces with mental forces, and in which, in proportion to the extent of the damage, and the frequency of its repetition, man is deficient in civilisation. When we learn that throughout the greater part of the Chinese Empire, the masses of the people have no reserve capital of any kind, and are for that reason at the mercy of every change of fortune; that one efficient cause of this is the absolute scarcity of land, in other words the existence of a too dense population, although there are other parts of the empire thinly inhabited, and in urgent need of labourers; that floods and famines are constantly overtaking large parts of the empire, reducing countless millions to the depth of poverty; when we learn all this, we perceive that the rulers of China are not competent for the work which is entrusted to them. When we hear that prominent Chinese officials have been degraded from their posts, for not preventing the overflow of rivers which it was beyond human power to restrain; when we are told in the official *Gazette* of the empire, that old men and infants at the breast have been put to death on account of the perpetration by a member of the family to which they belonged of a crime with which they had no connection and of which they were indeed totally ignorant; when we hear this, we decide without hesitation that in China the doctrine of responsibility has been pushed to an extent which is wholly inharmonious with human instincts and with reason. When we find grown men constantly and consistently treated as children, for the sole reason that they happen to have fathers and uncles living with whose views the younger generation are not in accord; when we read that insane persons are deliberately sliced to death because in an accession of madness they have slain a parent; when we read reports of concubines who will endure any amount of beating in open court rather than return to a brutal husband, and of wives who swallow opium to avoid further subjection to the tyranny of the husband; it is not perhaps surprising if it is the instinct of some of us to write to the nearest foreign journal, demanding that somebody should "tell the savages that we won't have it." There are scarcely any limits to the particulars in Chinese life, to which we entertain strong objections. These objections centre about two local points, the duties

of an individual and his rights. We have become accustomed to the view that rights and duties are correlative terms. But in China we constantly perceive that persons are loaded with 'duties' which it is beyond the power of any human being to perform; and that persons are as a matter of course held not to have what we consider to be 'rights.' In those important particulars, our sense of justice is constantly and uniformly offended, and in this way we are predisposed toward a favourable hearing of cases the parties to which can take advantage of such predisposition on our part. The repugnance which many of us feel to Chinese methods of law, and to Chinese customs, is so great, that if by any fate we were compelled to become subject to such law and to such customs, we should, not improbably, imitate the example of Frederick the Great in the earlier and doubtful part of his career and always carry with us a bottle of poison, to be taken whenever the extreme emergency arose. To live under Chinese conditions would be for us impossible.

II.—FOREIGN BENEVOLENCE.

Many years ago the Chicago papers contained an account of a man living in a town in Minnesota, who was phenomenally unfortunate. In one year his saw-mill was burnt down, involving a loss of \$12,000. The next season a tornado destroyed a two-story warehouse unroofed his barn, and damaged his residence. Three years later, his mill was again burned, involving a loss of \$35,000. Two years after this event, a flood carried away his grist-mill, inflicting a loss of \$20,000. The same season he lost logs, by a flood, to the value of \$12,000. Soon after, his saw-mill was struck by lightning, and, together with his tub and pail factory and a quantity of material, was totally destroyed, involving another loss of \$25,000, without insurance. We have cited this case for the sake of the concluding observation of the journal in which we find it recorded, as follows: "He has by these several disasters lost over \$100,000, and the neighbours have concluded that it is time for them to take hold and help him."

If a series of calamities like these had taken place in China, the only effect upon the 'neighbours' would be to cause them to shake their heads, and remark, "It is the will of Heaven."

There is unquestionably a great deal of benevolence in China, albeit it is seldom concentrated at one spot, or in such a way as to be of much permanent value to those who are its recipients. Chinese benevolence is always sporadic, and never instinctive. It can never be counted upon in advance. When compared with that to be found in western lands, it is at once perceived to differ from it in several essential qualities. A Chinese who sees a poor man dying by the road-side may have an emotion of pity, which, as Mencius remarked, is a feeling common to all mankind. But he knows better than to take up the sick man and remove him to his own dwelling, the consequences of which act would be most serious. If we too lived under laws of responsibility like those which govern China, many of our impulses of benevolence would be strangled in an early period of their career. To the Chinese, sights of this sort are matters of every-day experience, and they have been so to his ancestors for unknown ages. To the foreigner such sights are strange and inexpressibly repulsive, because they violate his instincts and his experience, as well as the instincts and the experience of his ancestors for some generations back. Aside from a radical difference in the point of view of matters of this sort, there is a very important advantage which the foreigner has over the Chinese. If the latter interferes in a case of distress, even if no dead body is in question he is liable to be caught in an intricate web of consequences. To rescue a family of starv-

ing orphans involves an implicit promise to keep on rescuing them, for the man who has taken them up will not be able to get rid of them again. Even should he go to the length of kicking them out of doors, they would continue to hang around the outer gate, and howl with pertinacious continuance. "The door of Charity," says the Chinese adage, "is hard to open, and it is hard to shut." Having few or no organised means of reinforcing his own benevolent impulses, such as societies working on a system, and with adequate means, the Chinese judiciously refrains from opening the door of charity at all. To afford relief is in his view a virtuous act, but to refrain from affording such relief is not a vicious act, for the reason that he is under no obligation to afford such relief. With the foreigner, no matter whence he comes, or what may be his religious faith, all this, we need not stop to point out, is wholly different. He has been taught theoretically and practically that to do works of benevolence is a duty, and it is not optional, but imperative. There are many situations in which a Chinese will do nothing at all, in which a foreigner will take instant and almost instinctive action. The Chinese are as shrewd judges of human nature as any people in the world. They are not indeed able to appreciate the motives of foreigners, for the subsumptions which underlie those motives are altogether beyond the experience of the Chinese, but they are expert readers of character practically exhibited. Most Chinese would undoubtedly prefer to live in their own country rather than abroad; but almost any Chinese who was capable of taking the matter in all its bearings into due consideration, would probably prefer to be subject to the decisions of a foreign magistrate, rather than to those of a Chinese. In theory, he prefers China; practically, he prefers the Occident.

These principles have undoubtedly influence upon the behaviour of the Chinese toward foreigners. Given the conditions under which the Chinese live, and given a race or races of people with such instincts as foreigners are perceived to possess, accompanied too with abundant means to carry out those instincts, and it would be infallibly certain that the Chinese would make a constant appeal to our benevolence in every detail of their relations to us. The more we have to do with them, the more these appeals will increase, because there will be more occasions to call them forth. Given a case of distress or of injustice, and the Chinese knows that the average foreigner will try to do something about it, if the appeal to him is made in the proper way. The appeal is made, and the foreigner acts just as the Chinese knew he would. In recalling our relations to the Chinese many of us might quote the remark of an English lady to an American visitor. "The trouble with me is that I'm too beastly sympathetic."

III.—FOREIGN IGNORANCE OF CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

The Chinese, as we have just had occasion to observe, are remarkably shrewd observers of human nature. It does not require an extended familiarity with foreigners for the Chinese to perceive that the foreigner is not only to a large degree unfamiliar with the nature and the workings of Chinese society, but that he frequently takes no pains to inform himself. If he is not acquainted with the Chinese language, information of this sort is not only difficult to obtain at first hand, but is almost wholly inaccessible. And those who do not know the language of the Chinese are not very likely to be enthusiastic in the pursuit of information, for the details of which they do not care. That they do not know much about what the Chinese are thinking and doing, and that they care as little as they know, the Chinese themselves quickly perceive, and are prompt to act upon the

knowledge. Even in the case of those who do know something of the Chinese language, and who are more or less interested in attempting to unravel the intricacies of Chinese social life, the task is found to be by no means an easy one, for no matter how much one knows, there is almost always just as much more in reserve which he does not know. It will not be surprising, either, if the most zealous student of the ways of the Chinese should find that he gets from them very little credit for the things which he really does know, but rather fatal discredit for the things which he does not know.

In these circumstances, it is not strange that the Chinese find our more or less voluntary ignorance a quality most useful to themselves. They wish help for purposes which we can with difficulty comprehend, under some pressure which we do not comprehend at all, but which we are assured is terribly real. A cook for example petitions for a holiday of uncertain duration, and for what? Because his 'grandfather' has died. Was it his 'own grandfather?' 'No, not his own grandfather.' 'What kind of a grandfather was it?' 'It was a yard-grandfather.' 'What is a yard-grandfather?' It is a 'brother-cousin grandfather' and the cook would be thought ill of, if he should not go. All the other servants agree that the crisis is a grave one, and accordingly the cook gets a holiday of uncertain duration.

It is in the item of purchases, that the greatest advantage is taken of the ignorance of the foreigner, and it is at this point that he is most helpless. Of what in a general way are termed 'squeezes', we all know a great deal more than we wish to know, but there is not one of us who really knows how to prevent them. If, as the Book of Changes tells us, "careless concealment invites to robbery," careless ignorance is not less alluring. We have heard of a new-comer in a part of China in which the so-called 'small cash' are used (where five hundred are spoken of as a thousand, &c.) who for many months paid a double price for everything which he bought. A vein of ignorance of this sort was probably the most paying mine which his compradores and servants ever struck, and naturally no one was in haste to enlighten him. It is only by long practice and by constant inquiry that we become even superficially familiar with the general outlines of the facts which environ us, but even then our information is but partial, and we are always and everywhere, in the language of the politicians, "in the hands of our friends."

IV. THE PICTORIAL TALENT OF THE CHINESE.

The Chinese differ among themselves as do other portions of the human race, but among the many traits which they possess in common is the ability to talk. Even those who appear to us to be incorrigibly dull and whom we generically term "stupid," find their tongues and their wits too, when the matter is one in which they are put upon making excuses in self-defence, or are called upon to state their grievances. Sometimes the smallest children can achieve the latter object, with remarkable dramatic effect. This leads us to call attention to the circumstance that the Chinese as a people are in possession of a marked talent for representation (at times it might almost seem to border upon misrepresentation) by which their condition, their needs, their woes, their wrongs, are made to appear as the most grievous, the most pressing, the most harrowing, the most flagrant of which we have any knowledge. A gentleman who once acted as Consul at one of the river ports, retained as a part of his assets from that office a narrative of a lad and his mother who on different occasions made the rounds of the foreign settlement collecting funds to purchase a coffin. Sometimes it was the mother who was trying to bury her dead son, and sometimes the son who struggled to inter his deceased mother, but the tale was admirably told, and in its piteous misery

was self-evidencing. They visited the British and the American Consulates, making good collections from each, but in an ill-advised moment they committed what the naval courts term "an error of judgment"—crossed each other's orbit, and were found out. It has been said that art enthusiasm resembles turtle soup: for every quart of the genuine, there are hogsheds of counterfeit. The converse is perhaps true of Chinese tales of woe: for every one which is wholly spurious, there are fifty which are perfectly real. There is no doubt about the distress, and it is no object to any one to counterfeit it, when there is so much of the genuine always at hand, but there is always more or less doubt in regard to the "local colour," and it is this to which we are at present referring. It is an ancient aphorism that "Old birds are not caught with chaff", but are there not many old birds among our readers, who can say with truth in regard to the latest of the tales of Chinese trouble, want, or woe, which from time to time reach their ears, that in some particulars it was an advance upon anything with which they had previously made acquaintance? How much is fact, and how much more or less fictitious, we cannot decide without holding a "court of inquiry" over the case, but the "local colour" was abundant and vivid. It is this "local colour" which accomplishes the success, as the bloody dagger with which a murder was committed moves a jury to a verdict of "Guilty." We are none of us fond of witnessing preventible misery, especially if it is misery which we can prevent. When an establishment has been robbed, and certain servants of the place have been arrested upon suspicion of complicity with the crime, when these servants have been taken to the district magistrate and horribly beaten, the dramatic talent of the wives of the servants is shown in their appearing *en masse* at the gates of the premises where the robbery was committed, wailing and prostrating themselves with *k'ot'ous* begging, not for justice, (we rarely hear a Chinese calling for that) but for mercy. If the poor prisoners can be released on a brief parole, in order by an exhibition of their horrible condition to excite the sympathies of the foreigner, pleading that if he does not show pity they must soon be beaten again more severely than before, their case is as good as won. The foreigner does indeed want his property returned, and he did complain to the local officials, as was his duty. But he does not wish any one tortured, much less does he wish wholly innocent parties to undergo horrible sufferings on his account. And he will therefore not improbably ask that the matter be dropped. He has not recovered his goods, but he has had an exhibition of the pictorial and dramatic talent of the Chinese. The accessibility of foreigners to influences of this sort, is perfectly well known to all Chinese, who often trade upon it, as Jacob did upon his father's weakness for venison, and with similar results. Whether the matter is one in which something is asked of us, or in which something which ought to be done for us, is to be left undone, and our consent obtained in ratification, the outcome, under a judicious employment of Chinese talent, is in most cases a foregone conclusion.

V.—CHINESE FREEDOM FROM EXCESSIVE BASHFULNESS.

The Chinese code of morality has much to say about 'self-respect', and of this quality there undoubtedly is a great deal in China, despite such strong circumstantial evidence to the contrary. But no long acquaintance with the Chinese is required to assure us that there is one aspect of what we are wont to call self-respect, which the Chinese by no means include within the meaning of that term. The most of us strongly object to asking favours, even of those with whom we are on good or even intimate terms, and especially from those

whom we do not know, and who are under no sort of obligation to us. That state of things arises from our natural temperament, which is that of independence. We are very reluctant to incur obligations, and greatly prefer to depend upon ourselves, where it is possible to do so. In our tender years, we were taught the fable of Mercury and the Carter. We have a fixed impression that every tub should stand upon its own bottom, and that God helps the man who helps himself. All of us are at times forced to make requests which we should have been glad to avoid, but we strive to minimise the number of such requests and in many cases we are able and glad to give a graceful recognition of our obligation. Above all, if we are met with a lack of cordiality, or still more if we are met with a distinct refusal, the spirit immediately departs from us, and with an aspect of freezing dignity we retire, remarking that we shall be quite able to provide for ourselves, without being beholden to those who are not cordial in their assistance.

With the Chinese, all is quite different. Very few Chinese are in the habit of meeting half-way those who come to them with requests. Extracting help from Chinese is often like "pulling a feather from a fowl made of earthen-ware". Many applications are requisite, and on each occasion it is necessary to bring to bear the interposition of others 'more and more honourable' than those who have gone before. When at last the 'face' of those who make the appeal is so 'weighty' that it is difficult to resist the combined pressure, the boon is reluctantly conceded. It is not indeed thus that all favours are extracted from unwilling benefactors, but the Chinese who is in a position to beg favours can never be sure that this process will not be necessary, and if it is so, then he must be prepared to act accordingly. He well knows that a considerable time must be spent upon his knees in supplication to his fellow mortals, and that many bumps of his head upon the ground are the price at which he may eventually carry his point. To hesitate to take the measures which alone will ensure success, would be to make both himself and all the friends who have thus far helped him, ridiculous. Scruples of propriety, sense of degradation, reluctance to abase himself, the Chinese supplicant has none. In fact it is here that his strong points lie. According to Chinese views, a request which is in itself not unreasonable, must be granted when the applicant has made a certain amount of prostration, just as a heavy body will yield to muscular force, if only there is force enough. When the Chinese with their notions and we with our notions come thus to be confronted with each other, it is easy to see that we are not likely to understand one another. A servant, or a teacher who has made an application for a leave of absence, or for a loan of money, is definitely refused, and this we think ought to be the end of it. But it is not the end of it, but only the beginning. He returns with more and stronger backing, and by no means gives up the enterprise until he has got what he wants.

NOTES BY QUIDNUNC.

I have a friend who subscribes to the daily *Times*, and, independent of postal irregularities, peruses it in strict chronological order, one copy *per diem*. I admire, but find it impossible to emulate, his self-command. Somehow or other I find myself constantly falling into arrears. Two mails arrive in close proximity, and to overtake the flight of events entails a forced journalistic march. When parliament is sitting delay is of less moment. There is no scruple then in skipping nearly all the leaders and certainly nine-tenths of the speeches. It is not so safe during the recess, when the newspapers find space for a whole host of matters with a better claim to our attention and of an interest wider

and fresher than the groaning and creaking progress of that effete parliamentary coach of ours.

For the last two hours I have been reducing a small pile of neatly bound packets on my left, by the process of slashing them open with a paper knife, hastily glancing over their contents, and throwing them in a confused and unmanageable heap on the other side. It is a wonderful kaleidoscopic procession this which has revolved before me! News from all the ends of the earth, which experience has taught me to read with an ever lurking doubt that it may be contradicted next mail; political reflections and prognostications of seemingly equal value; pulpit discourses and stump orations of perhaps a like sincerity; here a paragraph to describe an Imperial interview, pregnant with hopes and fears for the peace of Europe; there a column and a half full of the last divorce suit, or wholly concerned with some trumpery row at a Tipperary police-court. What a strange mad medley it is that these gentlemen of the fourth estate serve up for us with such unvarying regularity and describe with so much vivacity and picturesque force! I could wish, though, that to their other brilliant qualities were added a due sense of proportion, so that current topics might be appraised more nearly at their true value. It requires some powers of discrimination to separate the wheat from the chaff, and to form a stable opinion out of this mass of ill assorted material, and I confess as I lay down the latest newspapers, I am left with a curious sense of bewilderment as to whither all this jumble of events is hurrying us. Is it growth or decay? Is it evolution or devolution? Are we flowing with the upward sweep of progress, or eddying in the backwaters of stagnation, or drifting on the tide of degeneration? And from the Socialist with brazen throat, and the politician with lungs of leather, and the editor with voice of thunder, ring out a hundred deafening replies, amidst which babel of discord you shall scarcely hear the feeble and tremulous pipings of the Church.

And yet—in all seriousness there never was a time when it behoved the Church to speak with less uncertain sound. The press has usurped too many of her functions, and men will heed no longer the voice of a teacher, whose message, indeed, no age can change or custom stale, but whose eyes are shut persistently to the changed conditions under which it is delivered. To what end is faith made to appear decked out in the trappings of a dead theology, religion and dogma led forth in chains, and salvation made dependent on the intellectual apprehension of a miracle and an historical fact? The laity have now the means, such as they are, for determining spiritual problems for themselves. Who is to blame if the faith, strained to the breaking point by the vain inventions of the clergy, shows a tendency to recoil with a spring to a sorrowful negation of belief?

"The sea of faith"

Was once, too, at the full, and round earth's shore

Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furled.

But now I only hear

Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar

Retreating to the breath

Of the night-wind, down the vast edges drear

And naked shingles of the world."

It is impossible to read the files of a single journal and not distinguish the lines of an ebbing national faith. And the loss of religion is the sign of a nation's decay. Here then is a noble work, to stem the ebbing tide, and rescue, ere it be too late, the essence of our spiritual life. No time now to strive and cry for empty forms; these are swept away beyond hope of retrieval. Only the essentials may be saved. What then are our pastors doing in the crisis they were the first and loudest to deplore? Well, if I read my newspaper aright, the Church is industriously trying

to rival the well-known performances of Dame Partington, and so absorbing is the task, that with questions surging and clamouring round her doors for solution the Church is too much engrossed to deal. In Scotland they are all off on a heresy hunt, and in England ritualism, they say, must first be rooted out. Lord Penzance, poor man, is threatened with a reopening of the celebrated Bell-Cox case which has been dragging its slow length along through all these years. And the Bishop of London is performing in all solemnity a Service of Reconciliation, from which the country may be expected to derive a benefit commensurate with the importance of the question involved. The right honourable and right reverend father in God Frederick, by divine permission etc., has been pronouncing and promulgating, decreeing and declaring St. Paul's Cathedral to be exempt and reconciled from all canonical impediment etc., contracted and incurred through the bloodshedding of some unfortunate man who lately committed suicide within its walls. And thus the national Church conserves the national faith!

It is hard to tell whether performances of this kind inspire more shame or disgust. When the Bishops of Winchester and Gloucester announced their determination "to do something" in Convocation for "the honour of Our Lord's Godhead", there was nothing for it but to smile in amused contempt at such cretinous stupidity and unconscious conceit. But when the Bishop of London deems it necessary, because some blood was spilt on the floor of St. Paul's, to perform a solemn "Act of reparation to Almighty God for the dishonour recently done in his sanctuary," it is high time for all reasonable men to enter a protest against the discredit done to their religion by a service which is either meaningless or idolatrous. By what "Act of Reparation" will my Lord Bishop atone for the dishonour wrought by his conception of God as an angry and jealous deity in a fit of rage at some trifling desecration of his temple, but capable of being propitiated and placated by some trumpery ceremony? I declare I would rather bow the knee to the humblest god in all the pantheon of China, than bear a part in such a wanton travesty of the worship of Him who "dwelleth not in temples made with hands; neither is worshipped with men's hands, as though he needed anything, seeing he giveth to all life, and breath, and all things."

PIRATICAL ATTACK ON LADIES ON THE SOOCHOW CREEK.

On Thursday, the 27th ultimo, as Miss M. M. Phillips, M.D., who is in charge of the hospital of the Southern American Methodist Mission at Soochow, was proceeding from Shanghai to Soochow in a native boat, with Miss Smithy, a young lady who has recently arrived from the States to join the Mission; and when they were about two-and-a-half miles this side of Quensan, the boat was attacked by a band of pirates armed with bayonets and fire-arms. The boatmen made an ineffectual resistance, the ladies being naturally much alarmed by the discharge of the fire-arms, and the boat was entered, their trunks broken open and ransacked, and all their bedding and jewellery and such of their clothes as struck the fancy of the pirates, stolen. Miss Phillips losing the greater part of her wardrobe, including all her furs. On arriving at Quensan notice was given to the magistrate, and a gunboat despatched immediately in pursuit of the pirates, a description of the property lost being sent to the police here, as it is probable that the plunder will be sent here to be sold or pawned. This is the first time that such an outrage has been suffered by the mission, though the missionaries are constantly passing up and down between Shanghai and Soochow. They

travel generally, however, in foreign house-boats, and it is probable that it was their being in a native boat that exposed the ladies to this attack, the pirates and salt smugglers generally having a wholesome respect for foreign houseboats. As soon as the news reached Soochow the prefect was communicated with, and he at once took measures to find the pirates. There is something very ungrateful in Miss Phillips being the victim of such an outrage, as it has more than once fallen to her lot to take into her hospital and tend the injuries of men who have been wounded in conflicts between the gunboats and the salt smugglers; and it is earnestly to be hoped that her assailants will be discovered and punished. One of her boatmen was wounded in her presence while trying to prevent the leader of the pirates from entering the cabin of the boat.

From further particulars sent us by another correspondent it appears that the attack on the native boat which was conveying Miss Phillips and Miss Smithy to Soochow on the night of the 27th ult., began a few miles from the walled city of Quensan, immediately after the ladies had retired for the night and blown out their light. The boatmen fought bravely but were overpowered by the robbers, who broke into the boat front and rear and with sword and revolver in hand demanded money. The head boatman, who had reached the ladies first, put out his arm as if to defend them, but received a blow from one of the pirates, of whom there were six, cutting through his wadded garment and inflicting a slight flesh wound. The frightened ladies handed out the sum of 85 from their purses, this being the amount of their loose change. Of course it was not sufficient, and the men called for the opening of trunks. One large trunk belonging to Miss Smithy was unlocked by her own hand, and the robbers turned out all its contents, making a selection of such things as they thought worth carrying off. A bracelet was forcibly taken from the arm of Miss Smithy, and a gold ring from Miss Phillips' finger. The loss of this ring was particularly exasperating on account of its associations, it having been given by the late Miss Safford to Miss Phillips, who was her medical attendant. One of the ladies having taken out her hairpins and given them to the robbers, they forthwith proceeded to run their fingers through her hair, in search for concealed valuables, and they also investigated the ladies' stockings with the same object. In the confusion of turning the things out a packet of some twenty dollars was overlooked. Dr. Phillips not being able to find the key of her trunk, the ruffians prised the hinges loose, and took a large amount of clothing, and other articles. They then rolled up the bed and took that also. In rolling it up from the foot, a valuable watch, which had been placed under the pillow, slipped down among the luggage and was afterwards found. A pair of gold spectacles was also subsequently found lying on the floor among the debris. Dishes and such things as the robbers did not fancy were smashed up. The boatmen were relieved of beds, clothing, cooking utensils, and even the rice bought for their journey. The total value of the property stolen is estimated at \$150. After the pirates had gone, the boatmen rowed to Quensan, whence a gunboat was sent in pursuit. Next day the ladies arrived at Soochow, with nerves badly shattered, but able to tell a more thrilling story than could many of the oldest missionaries in China. The ladies say that the leader of the band wore a soldier's uniform. Two district magistrates have their headquarters within the walls of Quensan. Their districts are Quensan and Sinyang. The robbery was committed in the Sinyang (新陽) district.

JAPAN AND COREA.

It appears that, whilst the "Land of the Morning Calm" counts upon excluding the Bible from its holy interior under recent treaties as an immoral book, proofs of the superior enlightenment of the Japanese are evident in their appreciation of some, at least, of the good points of Christianity. Close to Nagasaki, in the little Roman Catholic colony of Urakami, is an orphanage for native children, abandoned, or as happens in some cases delivered up by their parents into the keeping of the orphanage; and among the patrons of this truly praiseworthy charity (for there is really a great deal of infanticide, even in our day, in Japan) the Prefect of Nagasaki lately sent to the Superintendents a welcome and gratifying present, and a most encouraging letter of thanks, in recognition of their care of deserted children. This is an unmistakable evidence of the true enlightenment of the upper classes of Japanese society and of far higher culture than that of the *l'etat* of the "Middle Kingdom," who obtusely adopt a fatuous agnosticism of occidental progress in favour of futile theories of government and conduct. We may give our Japanese friends full credit for having been once, on a grand scale and not long since either, persecutors of Christianity; as were also the Coreans, and (in ancient times) the most enlightened of the philosophical Romans. It is undoubtedly a merit in a people or a government to suppress unconscionable immorality. We do not in our day limit this duty, in Great Britain, to the flogging of a man five shillings if found drunk in the streets; English and American laws alike suppress bigamy and polygamy, not to mention other offences against ethics and order. The truly virtuous and enlightened Roman Emperor, Aurelian, was certainly right (if he had no opportunity of knowing better) in delivering up to execution in due course of law those proved to belong to the "accursed race of Christians,"—"odious to mankind" and "contemners of the Gods." The doom of witches in England, in comparatively recent times, would have been too lenient for such malefactors. All honour to Nagasaki, and its enlightened Prefect, who takes the trouble to find out what is the real truth of the matter!

P. D.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 1st December.

Before Sir R. T. RENNIF, Chief Justice.

EHRLERS v. FERGUSSON AND OTHERS.

This was an action by Mr. August Ehlers, a merchant, carrying on business in Shanghai, against Messrs. A. Anderson, A. J. How and R. Fergusson, the trustees of Mrs. M. Gilmour, to recover Tls. 354.91, expenses incurred through leakage of the roof of a godown in Hankow Road, owned by defendants and occupied by plaintiff.

Mr. R. E. Wainwright appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. Dowdall for the defendants.

Mr. Wainwright having briefly opened the case.

Plaintiff, examined by Mr. Wainwright, said—I am a merchant carrying on business in Shanghai. I first took the premises in the Hankow Road on lease on March 15th, 1887. In March, 1888, another lease, the present one, was drawn up. My attention was never called by the landlords to the construction of the godown roof. It began to leak in May, 1889. I drew the landlords' attention to this in the same month. I afterwards received a letter dated June 28th, from defendants, stating that the roof had been examined by Mr. S. J. Morris, who was of opinion that the damage was caused by my own neglect in not

keeping the discharge pipes clear, the heavy rain which occurred in that month thus not being carried off. I replied that I could not agree to this, and that I had already removed some of my goods from the godown, for the expense of which I should hold defendants liable. (I produce a sketch of the roof, showing the leaks.) Mr. A. Anderson next wrote me on behalf of defendants that they would not be responsible for damage caused in removing goods in order that the repairs to the roof might be carried out. In June and July I removed some goods to the Associated Wharves, as I had no other godown, and Mr. Anderson, to whom I applied, could not let me have the use of a godown. Assuming Mr. Morris is correct in stating that the repairs were begun on 15th August, it could have been done earlier. The repairs could have been begun at the end of June. They were partly carried out at the end of August, but at that time the roof still leaked. I considered them properly completed at the end of October, and at that time I brought back my goods. I sent in a claim for storage and coolie hire on Oct. 18, and asked Mr. Anderson to deduct it from the quarter's rent then due. He asked me to pay the rent then, and said he would examine the claim afterwards. I gave him a letter to the wharf manager, in order that he might check the items of my charge, and I paid the rent. On Oct. 28th I received a letter from defendants stating they could not admit the claim, and that the repairs were begun on Aug. 15th and completed on Aug. 28th. In further correspondence I pointed out that they were bound to keep the roof in repair in accordance with the terms of the lease, and I again asked them to pay my then claim, Tls. 394.10. They replied that they were willing to meet any fair and reasonable charge, but that according to the surveyor's report all that was due was one-fourth of a fortnight's rent of the godown. They were also willing to pay the cost of removing such bale goods as would have sustained damage by leakage. As a matter of fact goods have been damaged by leakage to the extent of Tls. 80, but I do not claim compensation for this. After defendants had referred me to their solicitors, I had again to write to them to repair further leaks. I deny defendants' statement that the leakage was caused by my allowing men and animals to walk upon the roof, and by my neglect to keep the discharge pipes clear.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dowdall.—I do not remember that the roof leaked during the first two years. The first leak that I noticed was in May 1889. I first began to remove goods, on account of leakage, at the end of June. Between May and the end of June I saw Mr. Morris, the landlords' surveyor, several times. He came to see about the repairs, and I showed him where the leaks were. There were some leaks before the heavy rains in June, and when the heavy rains began the roof was leaking very badly. When I went on the roof there was no water standing on it. The gutters were quite full. I began removing goods on June 25th and went on doing so until September 17th. When the repairs were begun the godown was one quarter to one third empty.

Theodor Meyer, examined by Mr. Wainwright—I have been in the employ of the plaintiff for five years. I remember the circumstances connected with the leakage of the godown roof. The comrade reported that certain goods would have to be removed, on account of the leakage. This began in May 1889, before the heavy rains of June. I made out the particulars of the claim. It contains charges in respect of goods which had to be removed from the godown, and of others which had to be kept at the wharf because they could not be brought back to the godown, on account of the leakage. We did not remove more goods in June be-

cause we did not take away more than was necessary. On 22nd August we had to take away 330 cases in order to allow the workmen to go on with the repairs. In making out the account I did not charge from the actual time at which the first goods were taken to the wharf. The charge began six weeks later, that time being allowed for the landlords to carry out the repairs. (Mr. Wainwright here explained that he had directed witness as to the principle on which the account was to be made out. The charge was at first larger, but the six weeks had not then been allowed to the landlords.) I live in the plaintiff's premises. The godown roof was never used for any business purposes. I do not think the leaks were caused by a stoppage of the discharge pipes, because some of the leaks were at higher points on the roof than the pipes. I have occasionally seen some of Mr. Anderson's cats on the roof, and also a small dog.

Frederick Montagu Gratton, examined by Mr. Wainwright—I am an architect and an A.R.I.B.A. In December of last year I inspected the plaintiff's premises and made a report thereon which I produce. (The report was read by counsel, and showed that the roof was of unusually low pitch and constructed of unusually small timbers. The edges of the corrugated iron were inefficiently fixed and water would be admitted in consequence. Nothing to the detriment of the roof appeared to have been done by the tenant. The godown was not in a proper condition for the storage of goods which might be damaged by water. Patching or repairing the places where the leaks were would not be permanently satisfactory. The proper course would be to remove the present roof and replace it by one with larger timbers and increased slope.) By constant attention the roof might have been kept watertight. I do not know the age of the building in question. A corrugated iron roof would last 20 or 25 years, but I do not think such a roof as this one could be kept in repair so long without very expensive repairs. It would take about two months to efficiently repair the roof. Such repairs as I saw could have been easily done in a month. I do not think an ordinary tenant on coming into the premises in 1887 would have seen that there was anything radically wrong about the roof. The material was not in bad condition. Leaks as marked on the plan produced could not be caused by a stoppage of the discharge pipes, assuming that there was no parapet wall. There was no parapet wall when I saw the roof.

Cross-examined.—The special precautions necessary with a roof of such low pitch had not been taken. The screws were loose and the joints improperly fixed. The roof is one which is more than ordinarily susceptible to traffic if there were any on it. Four men beating a carpet upon it would not be good for a roof of this description.

Kiu Pay-san, comrade to the plaintiff, said that as far as he knew, no use had been made of the godown roof at any time. Witness then gave dates at which cases of colours had been sent away from the godown in consequence of their becoming spoiled by rain coming through the roof.

Tao Kwei-lin, house-boy in the employ of plaintiff, said he had sometimes been on the godown roof to fetch articles of clothing which had been blown off the verandah, and he had once gone on the roof to shake a small piece of carpet. He had never seen any one else on the roof. There were dogs in the house, but none of them had been on the roof.

Mr. Wainwright here put in further correspondence, in which was a letter on behalf of the defendants offering Tls. 50.

At the close of the case for the plaintiffs, the hearing was adjourned till next morning.

2nd December.

The hearing of this case was resumed, Mr. R. E. Wainwright again appearing for

the plaintiff and Mr. C. Dowdall for the defendants.

Mr. Dowdall, in addressing the Court on behalf of the defendants, said the roof was of distinctly defective construction, and certainly the defendants did not say anything about this to the tenant when the lease was renewed in 1889, but there was no breach of faith in this, as, the tenant having been in occupation for some years probably knew as much about the roof as the landlords. It was settled in law that a landlord in merely letting premises to a tenant did not warrant them as fit for the use the tenant was expected to make of them. In this case the plaintiff had been in occupation for some years before, and it was impossible to think that the plaintiff did not know the nature of the roof when he took the renewed lease in 1889. The theory of the defence was that after the exceptionally heavy rain in June, 1889, two of the discharge pipes connected with the gutter having become choked, the water flowed over the inner flange of the gutter into the godown. The plaster ceiling then existing would prevent anyone from seeing where the water had actually come in, and probably the plaintiff was mistaken in saying the leaks were at the spots he had marked on the sketch plan.

Arthur Anderson, one of the defendants, examined by Mr. Dowdall, said—The godown is about ten years old. There have been continual applications for repairs since plaintiff's occupation of it. The godown roof was planned in accordance with Mr. Gilmour's instructions that there should be no obstruction of the drawing-room windows. In June, 1888, Mr. Gilmour drew my attention to a man beating a carpet on the roof, and said the roof could not be expected to keep in order if it were used for such purposes. I once saw a dog on the roof. When I was applied to for compensation, I said that anything that was right should be paid; but I never committed myself to promising a definite sum. The rental value of the godown is about Tls. 25 or Tls. 30 a month. The cost of repairs after the heavy rains of June was Tls. 354.

Samuel John Morris, civil engineer—I have designed and erected works in different parts of the world for thirty years. I have built six large godowns in Shanghai with galvanized iron roofs. I have charge, as regards repairs, of over fifty godowns in Shanghai. I have had charge for about four years of the godown occupied by plaintiff. The roof is nothing more than a shed roof. There is a heavy skylight, evidently put in as an after thought; and the great weight of this on the weak roof causes settling from time to time. The pitch is too little, being only 1 in 12½; I usually build godown roofs with a pitch of 1 in 4 or 5.

Mr. Dowdall was continuing to ask further questions with reference to the construction of the roof when—

Mr. Wainwright interposed, and said it would save time if these details were omitted. He took it that the landlords admitted their liability, and all the plaintiff contended for was that the landlords did not execute the repairs promptly enough and did not do them efficiently.

His Lordship thought they could take the evidence on this point more generally.

Examination continued.—There is a verandah pressing on the roof, which would account for some leaks. The roof was in the usual state of repair before the heavy rains in June. Afterwards I found two discharge pipes choked, and marks on the parapet wall and roof, to which the water had risen, so as to flow over the lead gutter. There must have been an immense weight of water on the roof. The exact position of the leaks could not have been determined from inside, as there was a ceiling. There were marks on the roof as if men and dogs had been walking on it. After my examination I advised the removal of the parapet wall and gutter, so that water

could not accumulate as it had done. I commenced altering the roof on August 15th and finished on the 28th. I had made the usual repairs immediately after the rain, and then suggested the alterations, which would have been begun sooner had it not been for bad weather. The godown was half, and sometimes more than half, full while the alterations were going on. Towards the end all the goods were taken out, for which I did not see any necessity. After the alterations were finished there were some slight leaks; but it is impossible to exactly fit new corrugated iron to old. I should say the repairs deprived the tenant of the use of half the godown for less than a month.

Cross-examined—The matter in the pipes had been washed into them by the rain. The water had risen an inch and a half above the top of the gutter. I told plaintiff that if he liked I could do the alterations bit by bit, so that he could still have the use of the godown; and he consented. I did not tell him that I could do the work much more quickly if I had the entire use of the godown.

James Ambrose, architect and builder—I have practised in Shanghai nearly thirteen years. I examined the roof in question on the 29th ult. It is faulty in construction and would not carry off water well, on account of its flatness. It appeared to be in fairly good condition.

Plaintiff, recalled, stated in answer to his Lordship that he was not told, before the alterations were begun, that the parapet wall was to be removed. He did not think the pipes were absolutely choked up; the water did not run off because there was so much of it.

By Mr. Wainwright—Between the end of August and the middle of November the roof was still leaking at the skylight and two other places—so much, in fact, that I could not bring back goods to these parts of the godown.

Mr. Dowdall, in summing up the case for the defendants, asked the Court to take into consideration the manner in which the pleadings had been drawn up. It was alleged in them that the landlords had neglected to keep the roof in repair, whereas after the case had come into court the landlords discovered that they were charged with carrying out the repairs slowly. It was evident that the marks on a plaster ceiling would not show where the water had come in through the roof above, and therefore the supposition was in favour of Mr. Morris' theory that the water came in close to the walls by the overflow from the gutters. This had nothing to do with the state of repair of the roof but with its bad construction; and thus the landlords could not be said to be responsible for the damage through failing to keep the roof in repair.

Mr. Wainwright, for the plaintiff, submitted that it had been shown that the landlords had failed to put the roof in repair for two months, September and October. The policy of the landlords had been not to institute thorough repairs but to keep up a continual tinkering.

His Lordship said he was quite convinced that the roof was a shockingly bad one which could not be kept in repair without constant attention, in the words of Mr. Gratton, the plaintiff's own witness. The case was really a ridiculous one to bring into court, and had it not been that the parties on one side were trustees, who naturally did not like to make compromises, he should have been inclined to deal very summarily with it. Neither side, however, was altogether in the right. As to the alleged delay of the landlords in doing what they had done, it seemed to him that they had first executed small repairs, as they had always done, and then carried out certain alterations, which they were not bound to begin at any special time.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wainwright's address,

His Lordship gave judgment as follows:—As I observed before, this was really a ridiculous case to bring into court. It could have been settled in half an hour by any fit person acting as arbitrator, and now it has taken up a great deal of time and involved a considerable amount of costs. I can understand there might have been a difficulty in referring it to arbitration, as the defendants were trustees; but it is a case in which both sides have not done all that they might have done. The plaintiff enters into possession of a godown with a very bad roof, remains in it for two years, and is so well satisfied with it that he takes a further lease of it. He takes it at a very moderate rental and goes on uncomplainingly until this flood occurs on 19th June. I confess I am satisfied that the water did collect round the roof—the parapet wall keeping it in—and get into the godown. I have no doubt the greater part of the leakage occurred over the gutter and down the walls, as Mr. Morris has explained, and was more or less accidental. A certain amount of refuse had collected, for which the tenant may or may not have been responsible. Probably in this matter the tenant was as much to blame as the landlords. Then we come to what happened afterwards. The pipes having been cleared out and the water having run off the roof, Mr. Morris, the architect, "tinkers" it as he had been in the habit of doing before. He advises his principals, the defendants, that they had better take away the wall, which was a source of danger, and alter the eaves or gutters in some way. Then comes the arrangement about this being done, and it seems to rest upon the correspondence before me. No time was fixed for them to begin and there seems no obligation on the part of the landlords to begin at any definite date; but at the same time, with a letter before them making them aware that their tenant had already begun to remove goods with a view to the roof being taken off, they should have expedited matters as far as possible. I much question whether they did expedite matters as far as possible. They may have thought that, in consequence of the repairs taking so long, the tenant was entitled to some compensation; and they offered Tls. 50. This the tenant appears to have thought wholly insufficient, and he makes out a bill for storage at the wharf, and portage; but with all the explanations I have had I do not understand the principle on which it is based. It seems to have been founded upon a very arbitrary idea of the plaintiff and his counsel as to when the charges should begin and when they should terminate. At any rate, there is a claim, first for Tls. 390, and now for Tls. 350, and I have to fix the difference between Tls. 350 and the amount offered by the defendants, Tls. 50. I consider that the defendants should have gone on with the work more rapidly than they did. I think also that if they wished to take their stand on the Tls. 50 basis, they would have been well advised to pay it into court. As they did not do so, I shall give the plaintiff Tls. 100, but no costs, the claim having been made on such an arbitrary principle and the amount of it having been so much reduced.

Judgment for the plaintiff for Tls. 100, without costs.

THE LOSS OF THE S. C. FARNHAM.

Yesterday Mr. Mowat sat in the Supreme Court, Shanghai, as arbitrator of the claim brought by Mr. John Pike and others, owners of the late pilot boat *S. C. Farnham*, against Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, acting as agents for the Ocean Steamship Co., owners of the s.s. *Menelaus*. The *S. C. Farnham* was run into and sunk by the *Menelaus* near Gutzlaff on Oct. 31st last, and the owners of the *Menelaus* having admitted their liability, the matter

came before Mr. Mowat to decide the amount of compensation which should be paid.

Mr. H. S. Wilkinson appeared for the claimants and Mr. R. E. Wainwright for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

Mr. Wilkinson stated that the claim made was Tls. 8,500, made up as follows: value of the boat, Tls. 6,000; effects of three pilots and nine Chinese seamen, Tls. 500; loss of the use of the boat (calculated at the rate of Tls. 20 per day for 100 days) Tls. 2,000. Counsel proceeded to put in various documents, including estimates, respectively Tls. 7,000 and Tls. 7,500, to build a similar vessel; a statement showing that the vessel was in good repair; and a letter from Captain Andersen, of the revenue cruiser *Ping-Ching*, stating that he used 350lbs. of powder and 25lbs. of dynamite in blowing up the wreck, that he considered the vessel must consequently have been in good condition, and that the wood which came to the surface was fresh and sound. Mr. Wilkinson stated that the estimate of 100 days' deprivation of the use of the vessel was made up on the supposition that ten days would be a reasonable time for making arrangements to build a new vessel, and 90 days a reasonable time in which to build her.

Mr. Wainwright said his clients had offered, without prejudice, Tls. 2,500 to settle the whole claim, of which Tls. 2,300 was estimated as the value of the vessel.

Capt. J. P. Roberts was called by Mr. Wilkinson and examined at length as to the cost of various items necessary in replacing the vessel. He stated that the *S. C. Farnham* was twenty years old. He estimated that she was worth very nearly what it would cost to replace her. Witness said he knew a boat called the *Daniel Webster*, which was sold in January, 1889, for Tls. 4,000. The *S. C. Farnham* was a larger and better boat, was only about half the age of the *Daniel Webster*, and was probably worth half as much again. Last summer witness offered Tls. 1,000 for a month's charter of one of Pike's two boats, but could not obtain them at any price.

Cross-examined—The charter was for special service—salvaging the cargo of the *Yangtze*, worth more than Tls. 200,000. The *No Name* was bought by Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co., in the hope of getting this salvage, for Tls. 1,300. When they did not get it they resold the *No Name*. The latter was much smaller than the *S. C. Farnham*.

John Pike deposed that the eight native seamen on board claimed Tls. 50 each as the value of their effects lost, and that he estimated the lost effects of the three pilots (Messrs. Hjousbery, Sutton and himself) at Tls. 100. The crew's wages were \$70 a month. They appeared to be well provided with old clothes.

Cross-examined—Nine people were interested in the *S. C. Farnham* and *C. P. Blethen*. It had been impossible to obtain another boat to take the *Farnham's* place. The *Blethen* (a second pilotboat owned by claimants) is not so good a vessel as the *Farnham* for riding at anchor. The other day three steamers were missed in one day, because it was not safe to lie at anchor in the *Blethen*, and she had to scud to the Saddles. The *Farnham* could have been kept at anchor. For the last two years there had been no dividend from the two boats. They were not run as a commercial speculation but for the necessities of the owners in their work.

The hearing was ultimately adjourned till Monday next.

"THIS MAN WAS FRIGHTENED."

And on reading the facts it will appear that he had reason to be. The man referred to was Edward Perrin, a guard on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. In September, 1887, he met with an accident, which gave a temporary shock to his system. Not long afterwards he began to feel a pain

in the chest and have difficulty in breathing, and threw up a great deal of mucus (phlegm). He at once concluded he had some serious ailment of the lungs, and sought medical advice. The doctor said it was so, and added that there was no cure for it, and that he could do no more than give him something to ease the pain and the cough. Then the doctor gave Mr. Perrin a certificate stating that he was suffering from "Catarrh Phthisis" which is the professional term for that dreadful malady, Consumption. Further symptoms soon appeared which seemed to confirm this alarming opinion. The poor fellow experienced great pain in eating and a tightness across the chest which felt, he said, "as if some strong man was gripping him around the body under the arms."

The rest of Mr. Perrin's narrative is best related in his own words. He says: "I soon commenced to have a brackish taste in the mouth as if I had been sucking copper. Then came cold chills and sweats in turn, the cough got hollow, and I raised more than I had done. These terrible symptoms so scared me that I went and consulted the late Dr. Dacre Fox, who was at that time Consulting Physician to the Railway Company and to the Infirmary. He examined me carefully, and certified as follows:—

"In the case of Guard Perrin. This man is evidently frightened. He is suffering from Phthisis and Dyspepsia. Cod liver oil and iron are indicated.

"This fully bore out what the other doctor had said, so I now looked upon myself as done for. I took everything I could hear tell of. I have drunk gallons of cod liver oil and sherry, and have had many quarts of camphorated oil rubbed on my chest, until my wife was sick of rubbing. I was also poulticed continually, but in spite of all this terrific dosing and medicating I got gradually worse. In half-a-dozen words my condition was this: I believed myself to be fast going to the grave with consumption; my friends said so, the doctors said so, and it looked like it if anything ever did. It is understood that consumption is sure death, and I made up my mind for that awful end. I had been off my work from 1887 to 1888. I was ashamed to draw funds from the Club all the time to help support my family.

"While I was thus doing nothing but waiting to die, crawling about feebly like a man who has virtually done with this world, I happened one day to meet Inspector Rippon, of Ardwick Station, one of the Traffic Inspectors of our line. He was shocked at my looks, but said, 'Perrin, I don't know as anything will help you; but, if anything will, it is Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.' I remember that this idea amused me, miserably broken and ill as I was. Help me? Could it cure consumption? Not likely. Impossible! Still it couldn't make me worse, and so I got a bottle and began to take it. I could scarcely credit my own feelings, but as sure as truth is truth, before I had used up that bottle of medicine, I found relief. Now comes what you may find it hard to believe—I took but two more bottles and went back to work, and have been sound and healthy ever since. I told the doctor about it, and, although he saw I was well, he seemed displeased. 'You say Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cured you?' he said. 'Nonsense. It is only a quack medicine; it is nothing but stuff and rubbish.' Well, all right, I said to myself, it may be stuff and rubbish, but it has made a sound man of me after that very doctor had me booked for the graveyard, and said no earthly power could keep me out of it. That was enough for me, and will be enough for thousands of others in this country.

"I am exposed to all sorts of weather, but have never had a return of the bad breathing, chest pains, nor any of the other symptoms that nearly frightened me out of my senses. I eat and enjoy my food as well as any man in England. Now, what was the secret of this getting well? If I really had consumption, it was nothing short of a miracle; but I never had consumption at all. The doctors were all wrong in calling it that. What I actually suffered from was indigestion and dyspepsia, which causes the same symptoms that mark true consumption; hence lots of people who are supposed to have lung complaint might be as easily cured as I was if they would let cod liver oil alone and take Mother Seigel's Syrup."

Mr. Perrin's address is—No. 36, Gorton Brook Street, Gorton Brook, Manchester, England, and he will reply to any letters written to him concerning his case.
(6) 28no & 5de 39

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Kobe Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Piankoff and 4 children, Messrs. Smith and Hiraota. For Fusan—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hunt. For Kobe—Mr. T. Nakagawa.

Per str. *Haoshin*, for Foochow—Messrs. Noyes, McLean and Jaques.

Per str. *Kwangle*, for Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Meretzky, Messrs. Scott, Chai (3), Pokotilolo, Rehders and Carlson.

Per str. *Oznu*, (additional) for Hongkong—Mr. Beovide. For Singapore—Mr. Groult. For Marseilles—Messrs. Valdez and V. Hinari. For Saigon—Mr. Bescond.

Per str. *Shanghai*, for Wuhu—Rev. G. Goussery, Rev. P. Herve, Miss Morley and Mr. Viez. For Tungchow—Rev. G. Geslin.

Per str. *Tungchow*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Middleton and Miss Reid. For Tientsin—Mr. F. Clayton.

Per str. *Taku*, for Foochow—Rev. and Mrs. Woodin, Miss Carr, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Whitlesey and Mr. G. T. Brockett.

Per str. *Canton*, for Hongkong—Messrs. A. Collins and S. Komuro.

Per str. *Siu Nanxing*, for Tientsin—Mr. Stephani.

Per str. *Lienshing*, for Chefoo—Mr. R. Heidorn. For Tientsin—Mr. Bryant.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lay and Mr. Blanco.

Per str. *Kuanyai*, for Tientsin—Mr. A. Mitchell.

Per str. *Chiquen*, for Amoy—Mr. Clennell.

Per str. *Fungshun*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Tang and servant.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Thames*, from London—Rev. and Mrs. Neale, Messrs. Argent, Cooper, Wise and Walshe. From Brindisi—Mr. E. Carlson. From Hongkong—Major Barker, Capt. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. Cassanora and child, Messrs. Turner and Weir.

Per str. *Palamed*, from London and Hongkong—Mrs. Hutchison, Mrs. Bergh and Master Cory.

Per str. *Sachsen*, from Bremen &c.—Mrs. S. Munn, Mrs. F. Goetz, Misses Aug Schnittgen, L. Baumer and Langschwadt, Messrs. H. Marhuse, A. Mitchell, R. Heidorn, Kloster, Stephani, N. Carleson, E. Olsson, S. Bender, S. Zadig, M. Bryaat and Tehing Kee Kii.

Per str. *Achilles*, from Glasgow and Liverpool—Mr. Benson, Masters William and Charles Skinner.

Per str. *Abyssinia*, from Vancouver, for Shanghai—Rev. D. and Mrs. Nelson and 4 children, Misses F. Pierson, Stewart and L. Oakland, Messrs. W. Taylor, J. E. Duff, W. Lagerquist, G. Marshall, A. E. Thor and P. Rijnhart. For Hongkong—Mr. Lei Pingwe.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, from Yokohama, &c.—Rev. and Mrs. S. F. Woodin, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips and European maid, Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lay, Miss Fraser, Messrs. S. Marsh, J. A. Fraser, J. B. Lamond, H. Kirby, W. H. Lyons, Junr., H. Comstock, S. Wakamiya, Egoshi, K. Tan, W. H. Stone, Itow, Yuen Chang.

Per H. M. S. *Alacrity*, from Nagasaki—Vice-Admiral Sir Nowell and Lady Salmon, Miss Salmon and Miss Saunders.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow—Messrs. McLean and Maligun.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tientsin—Sister Superior Labreuil and Sister Vincent, Messrs. Ker and Clennell.

Per str. *Isingy*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Lord and Lady Li, Mr. Sultzberger.

Per str. *Yunwen*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. T. Moorehead and family.

Per str. *Taku*, from Foochow—Messrs. R. R. Westall and Pincher.

Per str. *Siu Nanxing*, from Newchwang via Chefoo—Mr. Mac.

Per str. *Lienshing*, from Tientsin—Colonel Vogel, Messrs. Mandel and Yen.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Mirapore*, for Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Kimey, Misses (2) Tilden, Misses (2) Storm and maid. For Penang—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Archibald and child. For Ismalia—Rev. and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. Lyons. For London—Messrs. R. E. Westall and G.

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If your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active

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The old, the young, the rich, the poor whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these potent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

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For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 c

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Shanghai, 9th May, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 4th December, 1890.

PIECE GOODS.—There is very little of an encouraging nature to report, but still in some quarters a rather better demand has been experienced, though it is very much circumscribed both as to description and chops. The demand mentioned last week as springing up for the R ver and local markets has not developed into anything very great as yet, but at the same time it is making its presence felt, and it must be remembered that, as China New Year falls so late, it is probable that part of the business usually done this month will be deferred until the end of it, and extend into January. Steamers are coming in more freely from Tientsin, but the space allotted for Piece Goods on their trip back continues very limited, and the high freights prevent investment to any further extent in this department, besides the uncertainty of being able to ship after all; this, however, is having a good effect in removing the temptation from Importers of forcing sales. As at present decided the last steamer will clear on the 8th, and leave the morning of the 9th instant for Tientsin, so that the season is virtually over.

The Export figures from Manchester for last month, as kindly communicated to me, are 45 million yards of Plain Cottons to Hongkong and China, and 5,500 bales Yarn to Japan, 1,500 bales to Hongkong, and 1,000 bales to Shanghai. These figures look encouraging, but it is in consequence of the contracts for the Spring trade having been put in a month or two earlier this year, and there will probably be a corresponding falling off later on.

There has been an energetic movement in Japan to devise means of checking the enormous over-supply of native and foreign spun Yarns with which her markets are now glutted. But as no new remedies have been devised, and the proceedings are fully reported in the public prints, it is needless to notice it any further here.

Stocks.—It may be interesting to Importers to know how the natives analyse the stock of Grey Shirtings, of course it can be only a rough estimate and I give it for what it is worth.

5 to 6-lbs.....	50,000	pieces.
7-lbs.....	30,000	"
8.4-lbs.....	£1.10/1.30—300,000	
	1.3/1.50—500 000	
	1.50/1.80—150 000—	950,000
9.12 to 10-lbs.....	1.60/2.00—200 000	"
10 to 11-lbs.....	2.00/2.20—100,000—	300,000
12-lbs.....	2.10/2.40—150,000	"
	2.40/2.65—80,000—	230,000
	1,560,000	pieces.

This was made up last week, and the arrival of several large cargoes in the interval will probably make a material difference.

Grey Shirtings—8.4-lbs.—Sales are reported of over 35,000 pieces this week, enquiry continuing to be chiefly for the better makes, and in but exceptional cases have any concessions been made in prices, as the following quotations show:—Lee-lai Cock £1.20, Blue Globe £1.33, Red Stag £1.44, Red Wildman £1.50, Red Tea Caddy £1.56, Tai Wo Red Stag £1.57, Ibes and Three Feet £1.60, Hunt and Branch and Guardsman £1.70, Blue Dragon and 5 Me: £1.77, and Indian Chief £1.82½. The common qualities are very dull and at auction are lower, but the medium makes are fairly steady, though irregular.

Light Weights—True 6-lbs. are firmer at auction, but lower weights, and also 7-lbs., are weak.

Heavy Weights. There is a better demand privately and sales of nearly 10,000 pieces 10-lbs. are mentioned, namely, Blue Artillery £1.75, Blue Seven Children £1.90, Lion on Bale £1.95, Ghora Bell £2.10, and Lee Tai Plate £2.05, also rejects from 11-lbs. Blue Artillery £2.15. Besides these there have been contracts made for a considerable quantity, chiefly Dewhursts makes, for the Spring delivery. The tendency at auction is still upwards though prices show but little change.

12-lbs., 36-in.—No fresh business is reported privately, the few at auction going steadily.

White Shirtings.—64-reel.—A small enquiry for this count has been experienced, and sales of some 8,000 pieces reported, comprising: Dewhurst Phoenix £1.62, Red Bear and Dragon No. 600 £1.62½, and Dewhurst Eagle and Red Stamp £1.82½. At public sale there is no improvement, in fact prices look weak.

72-reel are in very little request, and the only sale published is a Dragon chop at £1.85. The Fine makes still go off well on private terms. Last week's quotations are barely maintained at auction.

T-Cloths.—7½.—There is but a small demand and sales continue of retail dimensions, those reported being *Double Man and Fish* at £1.04, *Red Man and Fish* £1.18 and *Boy* £1.31. At auction prices are just a shade in favor of sellers.

8-lbs.—Auction prices are irregular but weak on the whole.

Jeans.—English.—Further sales of *Sin-uo Beaver* at £1.65 have been made and at which price there is a good demand. *Dutch* are represented by 1,000 pieces *Stork* at £1.60.

Drills.—English.—Trifling sales, composed of *Blue Swan* at £1.95 and *Blue 3 Men* at £2.15, is all that has been done.

American.—Sales of "put" cargo have been booked to extent of 15,000 pieces, namely, a light weight, *Deer and Horn*, at £2.35 and *Buffalo Head* at £2.57½/60. For prompt delivery the market is certainly lower 5 candarees. Some more forward business is rumored, but on private terms.

Sheetings.—English.—No business is reported this week, though for good cargo the market appears steady.

American.—Sales of hard cargo only amount to about 9,000 pieces but rumors are afloat that considerable settlements have been made. This, however, is not confirmed, but, if true, it is understood have been made to second hand holders which may have given rise to the report. Particulars of several old contracts have also come to light the past few days, but are devoid of interest now. The transactions referred to above are *Phoenix E* and *Blue Water Melon* £2.40, *Buffalo Head* £2.50 and No. 2 *Root Cock* £2.55, all less 1 per cent. A contract for about 20,000 pieces, on private terms for next year's delivery, is also mentioned. As with *Drills* the market is lower 3 to 4 per cent. for cash transactions. It is just reported to me that contracts have been made to-day for 11,000 pieces at £2.45 for *Blue Large Joss*, and £2.55 for *Red Water Melon*, but this needs confirmation.

Cotton Yarn.—English.—The market is perfectly lifeless, no sales have been effected for two weeks.

Bombay.—A fair business in No. 20, for Hankow and Sz chuen at firm rates is the only thing to record, the Northern ports being closed to us owing to the scarcity of tonnage. Sales amount to 1,758 bales as under:—

No. 10½, 50 bales—*Connought* £51½.

No. 16½, 114 bales—*Goodambaba* £54.40, and *Frankie Petit* £57.60/57.50.

No. 2½, 1,594 bales—*O-ed-ketsi* £53, *India Mill* £51½, *Mohalucare* £54½, *Indo China* £54½, *Bombay United* £55, *Union* £55½, *Dhruv*, *Joffera* and *Sun* £55½, *Bombay Cotton Mill*, *Motimill*, *Victoria* (Ring) and *Jamshed* (Mare) £56, *Jubilee* £56½, *Imperial* £56½/56½, *Currumbhoy* (Ring) £56½, *Howard* and *Endrough* and *James Greaves* £57½ and *Connought* £58½.

Fancy Goods.—The only item of interest to report is a better demand for *Velvets* and *Velveteens*, sales of which have been made to a fair extent, for the former 22 inch *Black* have realized for *Tan Sin Woman* £0.11 and *Wildman* and *Ne-nuen Woman* both £0.12, while 18 inch *Black* of the latter have been placed at £0.09½ for both *Wildman* and *Ne-nuen Woman*. Otherwise there appears to be scarcely anything doing, beyond quite retail lots of *Cotton Lustings*.

Woollens.—As might be expected from the enormous quantities with which the market is deluged at auction *Cumlets* are again lower, the better makes, being in the largest supply, selling relatively worse than the commoner ones, the decline affecting all colors alike. In spite of this weakness a sale of 100 pieces *Cock chop* is reported privately at £9.30, which bears very favorable comparison to the auction results. *Lawn Ellis* are weak at auction. HDB offering a mace and a half, the quantity offered being excessive. Privately *V. Scarlet* is selling at £4.77½. Outside the auction room there has been a better enquiry for *Lustings*, both *Black* and *Gentian*, and *J.M. No. 12* have recovered to £8.20, but inside a very different tale is told, prices being down from two to three maces since last week. *Spanish Stripes* have not shown up well, all but *Phoenix*, which are taken for Tientsin, going at a decline for the leading colors and are decidedly weak.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's weekly report of 5th December:—The fluctuation of the rates of exchange still continues to cause a widespread disappointment and with all that it involves it is but natural that the position of the import trade has undergone no change for the better during the week.

Metals.—There is very little doing under this heading. Some re-sales are reported of *Lead*, spot cargo, at about quotations, but in iron there has been next to nothing doing. Open quotations have become somewhat weaker, and dealers are fully supplied with all descriptions of new and old iron. Light weights of *Copper* and *Yellow Metal Sheathing* are in some demand, and holders are selling at a fair margin on cost prices. *Japan Copper* and *Straits Tin* are selling in a small way at previous rates. *Tin Plates* are wanted at £3.90 to £3.95. Stocks of *Iron Wire*, mostly in native hands, are about 2,000 casks, and values are maintained. In other kinds there is no notable change.

Matches.—Sales are reported of 200 cases, *Bird-cage chop*, at £16.90, and 400 cases *Sulphur* at £12.75.

Window Glass.—A sale of 1,000 cases, with all faults, "spot," is reported at 2 17½, and 6,000 cases, "to arrive," are said to have been settled some three weeks ago at £2.20 to £2.22½.

Needles.—At auction 10 cases *Silver-eyed*, slightly rusty, No. 1½, were at £60.50; 5 cases No. 3/7, at £5.0, and 30 cases No. 1/10, *Diamond*, *Drilled-eyed*, *Hong chop*, at £28 per 100 mille.

Dyes and Colours.—Contracts are on record of 50,000 bottles, ea. 2 oz., *Crystal Green*, *Dragon* and *Phoenix chop*, at 14½ to 14½ cand.; 20,000 tins *Scarlet*, 2 boys chop, at 18 cand.; 1,500 tins 3 R *Scarlet*, were sold at 18½ cand.; and 10 cases *Emerald Green* at £20.

Buttons and Umbrellas.—No demand whatever.

Stearin Candles.—Some 1,500 boxes, 9 to 15 oz., damaged, were sold at auction at £1.15 to £1.72½, also 100 boxes 9 oz., in good order, at £1.19½, and 150 boxes 12 oz. at £1.50.

Llama Brail.—Small sales of assorted, No. 105, have been made at £1.10, and No. 45 at 35 cand.

Confectionery.—100 cases *Scotch Sweets* were cleared at 7½ to 7½ cand.

Kerosene Oil.—No business of any importance has been transacted during the week. Quotations are nominally £1.31 for *Devoes*, prompt, and £1.27 for *Russian*. Stocks about 300,000 cases *Devoes* and 100,000 cases *Russian*, and cargoes on the way and loading from New York about 1,000,000.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—*Malwa* (new) £380, (old) £400; *Patna* £355, and *Benares* (new) £351.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cronie and Burkil's Circular of 4th December:—London telegrams quote silk—Dull. Deliveries of China for November 900 bales.

Raw Silks.—Settlements for the week under review are barely 1,000 bales, included in which is a shipment of some 400 bales of *Tantles*, part of a speculative purchase made some little time ago. Exchange has advanced and the market closes very quiet at unaltered real quotations.

Tantles.—About 500 bales are expected to go forward. Sales of *Dancing Bear* No. 1 have been made at £377½ and of *Gold Killin* at £307½.

Han-grows.—No business.

Tay-sams.—Purchases include 50 bales of *Kahings* and 70 bales of 9 x 12 *Moss*.

Yellow Silks.—Less active, and settlements are confined to 200 piculs at £272½ for *Mienchow*, at £215 a 220 for *Meeyang*, at £217½ for *Fooyung*, at £225 for *Wonyi* and at £173½ for *Szechong*.

Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, from the 27th November to the 3rd December are about 460 bales of *White Silks*, 600 piculs of *Yellow Silks* and 435 piculs of *Wild Silk*.

Re-reels.—About 200 piculs of *Filatures* and *Re-reels* are awaiting shipment. The market is fairly steady.

Wild Silks.—About 600 piculs of the new *Silks* have come to hand. No fresh business has been passing for this mail.

Waste Silks.—Market dull. Long *Shantung*, whole bales, has been taken at £29 per picul.

Shantung Pongees.—No market.

Purchases include:—**Tantles.**—*Dancing Bear* I at £377½, *Gold Killin* at £307½. **Tay-sam.**—*White Kahing Gold Lion Extra* I at £330, *Green Kahing* at £320, *Green Kahing M* at £295, 9/12 *Moss Gold Eagle S.S.S.* at £240. **Yellow Silks.**—*Meeyang* at £215, *Fooyung* at £217½, *Szechong* at £173½. **Re-reeled Tantles.**—Good common at £300.

	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
Settlements for this mail †	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,750	2,000	2,400 bales.
for the season †	33,000	46,500	31,300	33,500	39,000	33,000 "
Stock	14,000	13,300	9,500	13,500	7,000	9,500 "
Total arrivals	47,000	59,500	40,500	47,000	46,500	42,500 "

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this market.

§ Including old Silk.

	* England.	* France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export White Silk	2,837	16,937	19,774	1,916	544	555	22,789 bales.
Yellow	48	3,685	3,733	17	1,766	245	5,761 ..
Wild	711	2,959	3,670	35	...	49	3,754 ..
	3,596	23,581	27,177	1,968	2,310	849	32,304 ..
Against in 1889 90	3,668	35,377	39,045	3,624	1,882	903	45,454 ..
.. 1888 89	3,283	20,882	24,165	2,381	1,557	1,161	29,264 ..
Export—Waste Silk	6,099	19,826	25,925	86	...	6	26,017 piculs.
Cocoons	2,715	1,740	4,455	1,076	21	182	5,734 ..

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 570 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

18 to Continent.

Shares.—The business of the week comprises Hongkong Banks, old cum new, from and to Hongkong at 250½ per cent. premium for 25th March, at 250 here for 31st March, at 245 to Hongkong for 24th inst., 248 for 25th January, and 247 for cash, old cum new at 201 per cent. prem., ex 7½ to Hongkong, and 200 and 198 here, ex. 73, and new at \$255 : Yangtze Insurances at ¥65, Unions at \$96, Hongkong Firms at \$340 to Hongkong for 25th March, and 335 for cash, China Firms at \$88½, Pootung Docks at ¥40, Shanghai ands at ¥29 15, Major Bros. at ¥52, Trust and Loans, ordinary, at \$18½ to Hongkong for 25th January, and 19 for 25th March, Perak Sugars at ¥26, and Imuris Mines at \$10½.

Exchange.—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 4s. 7½ l. Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 8d. Bank Bills, 4 months sight, 4s. 8½ d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 4s. 9½ l.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 9½ l. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 9½ l., 6 months' sight, 4s. 9½ l. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 5.87; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 6.05, 6 months' sight, 6.03. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 4.87. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 85½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per cent. discount 27½; Private Bills, 30 days sight, 28½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, 72½ to 72½ Private Bills, 30 days' sight, 71½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 305. Bank Bills, demand, R. 305½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Peking, 98 touch, ¥207 00. Silver Bars, ¥111.00. Mexican dollars, ¥73 10. Carolina dollars, ¥86.00. Copper Cash, 1,340. Native Interest, mace 1.5. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 47½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Fergusson's Circular.)

	Bar Silver per oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	N. Yk	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		France 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty 4 m/s.		T/T.	Rupees 2 1/2 %
		Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest.					
November																
29th	48½	4.7½	4.7½	4.9½	4.9½	4.10	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	6.13/6.16	6.13/6.16	4.99	84½	27½	72½	305
1st Dec.	48½	4.8½	4.8½	4.10	4.10	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	6.18/6.21	6.19/6.22	5.03	83½	27½	72½	305
2nd	48½	4.8½	4.8½	4.9½	4.10	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	6.15/6.18	6.17/6.20	4.97	84	27½	72½	305
3rd	48½	4.8½	4.8½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	6.12/6.15	6.12/6.15	4.96	84½	27½	72½	305
4th	48½	4.8	4.8½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	6.08/6.11	6.10/6.13	4.89	84½	27½	72½	305
5th	47½	4.7½	4.7½	4.8½	4.8½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	6.05/6.08	6.06/6.08	4.97	85½	27½	72½	305

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 4th December comprised the following Goods:—

	For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.		For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.
Grey Shirtings	27,115 pcs. against	24,151 pcs. and	27,880 pcs.	Velvets	...	...	...
White Shirtings	8,372 ..	8,150 ..	4,766 ..	Velvetons	...	...	30 ..
T-Cloths	4,200 ..	4,155 ..	3,705 ..	Cotton Yarn	...	...	...
Drills, English	180 ..	180 ..	270 ..	Combers	1,750 pcs.	1,550 ..	970 pcs.
Jeans	150 ..	150 ..	150 ..	Long Elms	600 ..	600 ..	300 ..
Sheetings, English	765 ..	540 ..	140 ..	Lastings	600 ..	600 ..	500 ..
Turkey Reds	100 ..	100 ..	...	Spanish Stripes ..	814 ..	1,126 ..	486 ..

PIECE GOODS.

At Nic-kee, 29th November—

White Shirtings.—64-reel, 150 pieces; Joss ¥1.62½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs., 100 pieces; Joss 1.20.

Cotton Lastings.—190 pieces; White 3. Toy—Gentian ¥1.55½ and Green ¥1.58, and Gold Ship—Gentian ¥1.91.

Printed T-Cloths.—Assorted, 172 pieces; Two Girl ¥1.00/07½ and Monster ¥1.09½.

Printed Twills.—Assorted, 80 pieces; Jui ¥0.87.

Cotton Prints.—Assorted, 45 pieces; Three Star ¥1.20.

Cotton Dice Checks.—Assorted, 40 pieces; Green and Gold Dragon ¥1.60.

At Ta-kuo, 2nd December—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs., 1,000 pieces; Steamer ¥1.06½/07½.

8.4-lbs., 3,700 pieces; Blue Eagle ¥1.04½, Man and Horse ¥1.11½/12, Silver Steamer ¥1.28/28½, Green Fisherman ¥1.32/32½.

Red Fisherman ¥1.44½/44½, Blue Dragon ¥1.52½/53, and Blue Fisherman ¥1.61½/61½.

10-lbs., 250 pieces; Man and Horse ¥1.47½ and Blue Dragon ¥1.57.

11-lbs., 150 pieces; Blue Dragon ¥2.28.

12-lbs., 80 pieces; Man and Horse ¥1.91/91½.

White Shirtings.—64-reel, 250 pieces; Gold Man and Fish ¥1.50/50½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs., 1,220 pieces; Blue Eagle ¥0.97½, Red Dog Head ¥1.09½, Man and Horse No. 2 MT ¥1.03, do. No. 1 ¥1.12½, Steamer ¥1.19½, Silver Dragon ¥1.31½, 7.4-lbs., 150 pieces; Gold B2 ¥1.41, do. A1 ¥1.46.

8-lbs., 720 pieces; Man and Horse M.T. do. No. 1 ¥1.32½, Silver Steamer ¥1.35½/35½, Silver Dragon ¥1.55½/55½.

8.4-lbs., 120 pieces; Gold B2 ¥1.69½, do. A1 ¥1.81.

At E-ro, 3rd December—

Grey Shirtings.—5-lbs., 500 pieces; Red Eagle ¥0.71/71½.

8.4-lbs., 4,620 pieces; Black Tea Caddy XX ¥1.30/30½, Blue 2 Duck ¥1.31, Blue 3 Duck ¥1.33½/34, Red Crab ¥1.37½.

Blue Crab ¥1.44/44½, Blue Bell ¥1.60½, Blue Tea Caddy DDD ¥1.73/73½, Blue 2 Tea Caddy ¥1.82/82½ and 8½-lbs., Eagle XX ¥1.73.

10-lbs., 1,250 pieces; Red Crab ¥1.81/81½, Blue Crab XX ¥1.85, Blue 2 Tea Caddy CC ¥2.06½, and Blue Tea Caddy DDD ¥2.10½/10½.

11-lbs., 250 pieces; Blue Bell ¥2.10½/11½.

12-lbs., 600 pieces; Blue Tea Caddy ¥2.01½.

White Shirts.—64-reed—247 pieces; Blue Dragon £1 53/53½, ditto, 72-reed, 500 pieces; Gold Tea Caddy £1.79/88½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—560 pieces; Red Peacock TO 97, Red Tea Caddy £1.12.

Embossed Velvet. Assorted, 60 pieces; No chop; £0.05/05.1.

Sheetings.—English, 14-lbs.—225 pieces; Blue Dragon X.N. £2.05¼/06.

At Yuen-fong, 4th December—

Grey Shirts.—6-lbs.—1,300 pieces; Lotus £0.77½, Two Man £0.87½.

7-lbs.—2,215 pieces; Blue Britannia £1.09½, Blue 4-Sister £1.13, and Blue 3-Students £1.20.

8-lbs.—6,880 pieces; Two Man, Star £1.04½/04½, House £1.06½/06½, Two Man £1.08½/09, Blue Britannia £1.11/11½, Blue

4-Sisters £1.33, Painted Grand Father £1.32½, Blue 3-Students £1.31½, Blue Double Shield £1.39½/39½, Red Double Shield £1.41½/42, Five

Brothers £1.72, Red Grand Father £1.55½, and Red Saint Child £1.53½.

10 lbs.—1,750 pieces; Blue Britannia £1.59½, Red 3-Students £1.82½/83½, Red Emperor's Birthday £1.84, and Red Britannia

£1.79½/79½.

10.12-lbs.—450 pieces; Painted Britannia £2.19½/19½.

11-lbs.—1,900 pieces; Painted 3 Students £2.11½/12½.

12-lbs.—990 pieces; Loo Loo Tung £1.93½/93½, Nine Lions £2.1½, and Soldier £2.25½.

White Shirts.—64-reed, 3,450 pieces; House bright £1.37/37½, do. dull £1.35/35½, Blue Double Lighthouse bright

£1.37½/38½, do. dull £1.35½/35½, Black and Gold 3-Students £1.52½.

72-reed.—3 775 pieces; White and Gold 3-Students £1.80½/80½, Red 2 Sister £1.80½/81, Red Double Lighthouse bright,

£1.82½/83½, do. dull £1.81, do. Star £1.78½, Red Gold Star, bright £1.93½ and do. dull £1.92½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—680 pieces; Blue 3 Students £1.00, Red Double Shield £1.12½, Lion £1.10½, Red 3-Students £1.17½.

8-lbs.—650 pieces; Blue Lion £1.26½, Painted 3 Students £1.55½.

Sheetings.—English,—14-lbs.—540 pieces; Lion on Cloud £2.26½/27, and Old Man Head B £2.42½/46½, do. A £2.65½.

Drills.—English, 14-lbs.—120 pieces; Britannia £2.38½ and Old Man Head £2.59½.

Do. do. 15-lbs.—60 pieces; Running Deer £2.03½.

Jeans.—English—8 lbs.—150 pieces; Double Squirrel £1.75½.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dk. Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange- and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	*Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt. Mid. "	Sales Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Camlets.													
Lighthouse, S.S.G. ...	9.95/10.02½	10.22½/32½	9.55/60	10.30	9.95/97½	...	...	...	9.17½	...	9.45	9.62½	400
Sales, pcs. ...	160	60	160	10*	20	...	...	...	10	...	20	20*	
Ship, G.G.M. p. pc. ...	10.30	10.27½	9.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.52½	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	20	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	50
9 Old Man, S.S.H. ...	9.17½/20	9.22½/37½	9.25/27½	...	9.27½/30	...	...	...	8.20	...	9.67½	9.02½/05	400
Sales, pcs. ...	160	90	80	...	20	...	...	...	10	...	20*	20*	
Black Flag Chief B.C. ...	8.42½/45	9.00	8.05	...	8.22½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sales, pcs. ...	20	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loo Loo Toong L.L.T. ...	8.80/82½	9.17½	8.77½	...	8.72½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sales, pcs. ...	20	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Man & Horse, p.p.c. ...	9.05/10	...	8.77/9	9.8	9.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Sales, pcs. ...	120	...	80	30*	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bear, p.p.c. ...	8.31	...	7.55/60	8.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pcs. ...	30	...	60	10*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Double Deer, p.p.c. ...	7.95	...	7.00/15	7.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pcs. ...	30	...	60	10*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fish, P.P.P., p.p.c. ...	8.87½/80	9.31	9.11/12	9.21	9.00½	...	...	...	7.80	10.00	...	...	200
Sales, pcs. ...	70	30	40	20*	20	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	
Dragon & Fish R.R.R. ...	8.19	8.84	8.06	8.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sales, pcs. ...	20	10	10	10*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ta-koo, Blue Dragon ...	9.37½	9.86	9.75	...	9.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sales, pcs. ...	20	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Red Dragon, p.p.c. ...	9.02½	9.40	9.27½	9.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sales, pcs. ...	20	10	10*	10*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Long Ells.													
Lighthouse, G.G.L. ...	4.98	...	5.31	...	...	...	...	5.14	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pcs. ...	60	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	
Unicorn H.D.B. p. pc. ...	4.66/72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Sales, pcs. ...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buffalo Head, p.p.c. ...	4.49½/70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Sales, pcs. ...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lastings.													
Ship, G.G.R., p.p.c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.55/57½	...	...	...	300
Sales, pcs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	
9 Old Man, F.F.R. p.p.c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.67½	...	...	6.90	200
Sales, pcs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	20	
Tiger, C.P.H. p.p.c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.27/3.0	...	...	...	160
Sales, p. pc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	
Spanish Stripes.													
Britannia, T.T.B. p.yd. ...	0.48½/44	0.50½	0.43½	...	0.42	0.48½	...	0.44½	0.49	...	...	0.48½	98
Sales, pcs. ...	32	12	6	...	6	6*	...	6	6	...	...	24	
Phoenix, p.yd. ...	0.38 7/39	...	0.38½/39.1	0.44.3	...	...	...	...	...	0.42.3	...	...	336
Sales, pcs. ...	210	...	96	6*	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	
H.H., p.yd. ...	0.41.8/42	...	0.48.45/48½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Sales, pcs. ...	114	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dragon & Fish, p.yd. ...	0.6 3	...	0.37.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Sales, pcs. ...	24	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fish, p.yd. ...	0.35/35.1	...	0.37	0.44.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Sales, pcs. ...	48	...	12	12*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sea Horse, B.T.I. p.yd. ...	0.41.6/41½	...	0.40½	0.46½/46.6	0.41	0.44.9	0.44.6	0.40 9	...	0.43.3	0.46/46½	0.40.7	178
Sales, pcs. ...	70	...	6	12*	6	12	6	6	...	0.45*	12	30	
Eagle p.yd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Sales, pcs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Beehive, p.yd. ...	0.33.1	...	0.33.3/33.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.35.2*	30
Sales, pcs. ...	6	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 3rd Dec., 1890, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 275 to 280, both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

GOODS.	Algeria	Barcelona	Black Sea	China	Kobe	London	Lyons	Manila	San Francisco	Shanghai	Singapore	Sourabaya	Swatow	Tientsin	Yokohama
Grey Shirtings 4.....	7,435	50	18,795	465	3,670	21,474	3,765	19,210	1,806	810	3,600	6,200	10,000	1,120	1,120
T-Cloths, 32-in.	1,280	210	1,905	70	420	795	7,480	3,375	575	1,805	...	...	3,700	...	...
36-in.	550	...	...	...	180	...	...	350	...	...	600	...	2,600	...	...
White Shirtings 1,650	150	1,960	170	1,100	10,590	1,050	10,885	110	150	...	...	...	4,500	370	...
Drills, English & Dutch	850	30	975	30	15	645	405	1,605	1,905	120	450	75	90	3,210	...
American	1,320	...	810	135	...	675	600	10,260	3,140	...	...	...	150	...	...
Jeans, English & Dutch	20	...	60	...	250	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...
American	20	...	40	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...
Sheetings, English	280	...	1,100	430	690	1,190	6,297	1,120	460	...	...	...	460	1,190	...
American	260	...	420	...	20	20	4,830	17,720	6,680	...	...	...	140	...	...
Dyed Shirtings	90	...	1,020	...	140	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
Secandes & Sp. Stings, White	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Dyed	...	...	90	...	150	100	450	250	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Chintzes	...	...	60	...	170	50	90	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...
Printed T-Cloths	...	...	347	180	...	876	120	700	180	...	...	...	480	...	...
Printed Twills	...	...	218	...	...	204	80	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	872	...	968	200	845	2,735	2,018	1,864	50	...	...	50	50	155	...
Velvets	45	...	172	30	50	338	...	54	...	...	...	...	60	...	...
Velveteens	...	...	10	...	10	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	10	...
Handkerchiefs	...	...	960	1,090	200	1,000	...	599	...	...	...	...	5,600	...	...
Muslins	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	260	...	...	...	...	200	600	...
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	...	...	333	30	1,094	6,027	3,768	3,311	270	12	...	...	30	...	...
English	...	...	33	6	69	162	9	109	6	...	...	...	3	...	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	54	30	210	12	78	252	18	60	18	...	...	...	90	...	...
Cotton	...	...	54	...	...	...	24	51	...	...	...	...	170	...	...
Medium and Broad Cloths	...	6	24	6	125	168	10	10	...	...	...	...	60	...	...
Camlets	70	40	70	70	190	1,150	40	60	140	70	10	10	80	...	...
Long Ellis	...	...	340	520	200	1,220	20	100	...	20	...	...	100	...	...
Castings	152	50	424	80	630	2,410	237	260	150	30	...	...	290	...	...
Craps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Castings & Hosiery	269	...	1,978	170	250	2,498	630	5,646	430	50	40	...	640	40	...
Lustres, Plain	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
Figured Orleans	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...
Cotton Flannels	140	...	570	294	145	340	120	825	...	...	...	...	260	...	...
Lead in Pipe	135	13	695	36	880	173	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	777	...	714	187	113	788	957	...	420	...	85	...	...	...	...

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, OF 1ST JULY, 1890.

GOODS.	As above.	For the Year from 1st Jan., 1890.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan., 1890.	Against last year to same term.	* At date Estimated.	Against 4th Dec., 1889.
Grey Shirtings 4.....	97,164	5,869,658	5,221,652	32,890	5,560,139	5,637,475	1,675,334	1,367,411
T-Cloths, 32-in.	21,415	1,205,326	1,236,885	6,300	1,132,388	1,014,881	286,882	417,336
36-in.	4,280	234,248	297,798	505	236,782	376,913	110,439	194,930
White Shirtings	32,655	1,710,369	1,623,156	6,145	1,903,915	1,464,517	570,425	378,299
Drills, English and Dutch	10,465	391,317	339,414	1,350	246,717	287,516	82,157	188,478
American	17,160	563,003	519,949	6,705	513,164	586,505	32,799	58,729
Jeans, English and Dutch	1,540	161,969	134,937	...	192,639	167,119	49,693	16,861
American	940	19,660	16,990	...	36,000	9,000	17,720	...
Sheetings, English	13,117	761,517	483,194	5,850	646,293	349,311	185,388	362,862
Am.	30,190	1,559,917	1,243,226	27,646	1,120,037	841,820	118,495	333,499
Dyed Shirtings	2,340	145,692	155,987	1,330	138,112	109,022	21,331	11,770
Sec. & Sp. Sts., White	200	3,664	3,492	1	2,489	2,400	1,309	2,604
Dyed	1,140	42,832	34,533	250	20,967	32,616	4,337	10,663
Chintzes	500	63,169	221,269	741	59,083	219,906	31,106	56,996
Printed T-Cloths	2,883	382,166	124,620	7,111	457,554	67,644	250,788	142,182
Printed Twills	742	102,637	83,846	1,603	111,391	9,595	63,732	114,519
Turkey Red Shirtings	9,817	372,966	375,994	...	357,918	194,549	19,479	85,452
Velvets	592	38,090	37,304	...	26,846	25,593	6,010	16,219
Velveteens	188	11,756	12,831	240	4,570	12,549	1,784	12,396
Handkerchiefs	9,889	437,627	391,239	150	425,565	311,161	219,727	248,147
Muslins	1,100	240,659	181,777	...	80,938	246,889	35,827	183,235
Lenos & Balzarines	20	35,494	...	799	45,472	...	13,368	...
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	14,935	391,170	170,748	17,781	422,240	182,245	54,209	31,538
English	393	38,553	34,460	315	49,213	24,782	28,085	7,980
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	822	41,247	36,066	1,068	36,333	35,229	21,550	18,422
Cotton	279	14,157	...	360	9,932	...	2,670	...
Medium and Broad Cloths	409	22,837	20,676	18	10,365	11,620	8,438	17,482
Camlets	2,000	85,259	86,863	3,110	68,312	96,398	16,517	31,256
Long Ellis	2,220	18,865	79,093	2,200	65,220	83,744	11,604	12,690
Castings	4,633	118,758	101,212	6,013	110,046	91,758	13,221	71,432
Craps	...	390	2,300	...	398	820	749	608
Cotton Castings & Hosiery	12,621	579,917	462,144	12,819	485,528	280,777	240,657	317,162
Lustres, Plain	110	2,720	6,507	...	2,587	2,851	1,596	...
Figured Orleans	300	23,691	27,140	360	10,148	14,594	8,870	22,977
Cotton Flannels	2,194	39,493	...	23	112,991	...	78,719	...
Lead in Pipe	2,176	88,125	110,114	6,726	86,107	139,838	46,015	53,320
Iron—Nail Rod	4,041	172,819	165,434	...	161,953	246,178	119,622	148,805

* Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per Antonio, Titan, Djemah, Hector, Oanfa, Thames, Palamed, Abyssinia, Achilles and Sachsen.

Import Cargoes declared during interval: Mirzapore, Glengyle, and in Bond ex Titan and Hector.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 5th December, 1890.

BANKS—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Old shares ex new have changed hands locally at 200 to 198 per cent. premium and exchange 73 for cash, and have been placed to Hongkong at 201 per cent. premium and exchange 71½. New shares have been sold at \$255 cash. Old shares cum n.w. were purchased from Hongkong early in the week at 250½ per cent. premium for delivery there on 25th March. Similar shares have since been placed locally at 250 per cent. premium and exchange 73 for cash, and to Hongkong at 247 per cent. premium for cash, 245 per cent. premium for delivery on 24th December, and 248 per cent. premium for delivery on 25th January. New Oriental Bank shares have been sold, and are wanted at \$49.50.

SHIPPING—Shanghai Tug Boat shares are wanted at \$60, but are held for higher rate.

MARINE INSURANCE—Business is reported in Unions at \$96, and Yangtze at \$65.

FIRE INSURANCE—Hongkongs have been placed at \$335 cash, and \$340 for delivery in Hongkong on 25th March. Chinas have been sold at \$88.50, and Straits at \$16.

WHARF—No change is reported.

MINING—Imuris Mines have been placed at \$10 to \$10.25 cash, and \$10.25 for delivery on 25th January. Raubs have changed hands at \$1.45. Sheridans are wanted at \$293.

MISCELLANEOUS—Business is reported in Perak Sugar Cultivation shares at \$26, Shanghai Land Investment shares at \$29.15 from Hongkong, Major Brothers shares at \$52, and Trust and Loan ordinary shares at \$13.20 cash, and \$18.50 for delivery on 25th January, and \$19 for delivery on 25th March. A Founder's share was sold at \$710.

SHARES.	No.	Value	Paid up	POSITION FOR LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.		
				Revenue	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When paid or due.	Closing.	Tails.	
Banks.											
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	60,000	£100	£100	5,482,127.20	148,362.94	30 June 90	* 12½	25 Aug. 90	206½	179.23 24½	
Do. New issue	20,000	\$62½	12½							184.50 7½	
New Oriental Bank Corp., Ltd.	58,800	£10	10	£170,416.4	6,427,295.71	31 Mar. 90	* 3 ½	16 July 90		49.50	
Shipping.											
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100		15,172.66	31 Dec. 89	* 12	10 Oct. 89		70.00	
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	10	£40,000.00	15,126.13	31 Dec. 89	+ 12.17	4 Aug. 90		29.00	
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£1,000	£1,000		145,598.74	30 June 90	* 5	23 July 90		400.00	
China Shippers' Mutual S.N. Co.	12,145	£20	£13	£70,000.00	16,942.17	31 Dec. 89	* 13.44	25 Apr. 90	£13.10	52.25	
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	£150	£150		118,726.51	31 Dec. 89	* 23½	11 July 90	£150.00	54.50	
Docks.											
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£19,200.00	1173.08	30 June 90	* 112	3 July 90		400.00	
Footing Dock Co.	950	£100	£100		150,388.31	31 Dec. 89	* 10	14 Jan. 88		40.00	
Do. Preference shares	550	£60	£60				+ 10 %	14 July 90		65.00	
Gas.											
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	£100	£100	£90,000.00	13,531.59	31 Dec. 89	* 6 ½	9 July 90		200.00	
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£20,473.72	739.14	31 Dec. 89	* 6½	2 July 90		160.00	
Insurance (Marine.)											
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	£650,000.00	224,929.49	30 Apr. 90	+ \$4.50	11 Sept. 90	£62.50	45.62	
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£200	£50	£328,254.22	1423,721.75	30 June 90	* 6.23	22 Apr. 90		302.50	
Union Ins. Society of Canton Ltd.	10,000	£250	£25	£770,000.00	394,131.59	30 June 90	* 87	20 Oct. 90	£96.00	70.08	
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n Ltd.	6,948	£100	£100	£10,617.79		31 Mar. 90	+ \$6 ½	10 Mar. 90		68.00	
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200		£237,505.29	31 Dec. 89	* 3 ½	2 Apr. 88		nominal	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	£250	£50	£500,000.00	240,818.12	30 Sept. 90	* 4 ½	20 Oct. 90	£118.00	\$6.14	
Straits Insurance Co., Limited.	30,000	£100	£20	£80,000.00	184,054.65	31 Dec. 89	* 5 ½	15 Apr. 90	£15.00	10.95	
Insurance (Fire.)											
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	8,000	£250	£50	\$1,656,049	303,349.16	31 Dec. 89	* 23	4 Mar. 90	\$335.00	244.55	
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited	20,000	£100	£20	£700,000	184,085.52	31 Dec. 89	* 186	5 Mar. 90	£88.50	64.61	
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	£100	£20	\$20,000.00	100,818.12	31 Dec. 89	+ 7 %	17 Mar. 90	£16.00	11.68	
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	29,176	£100	£20	£11,875.91	101,889.71	31 Dec. 89	+ \$0.70	26 Apr. 90	\$9.00	6.57	
Wharfs.											
Shanghai & New Wharf Co.	1,867	£100	£100	£89,089.75	11,560.37	31 Dec. 89	* 16	11 Aug. 90		231.25	
Wool-Cleaning Company	2,100	£50	£50	£10,000.00		31 Oct. 89	* 34 ½	28 May 90		35.00	
Footing Wharf & Godown Co.	2,300	£100	£100	£12,000	196.65	31 Dec. 89	+ 2½	8 Feb. 90		70.00	
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.	17,000	£50	£50		£7,218.41	31 Dec. 89	* 52	28 June 90	£75.00	54.75	
Mining.											
Sheridan Mining Co.	3,000	£100	£100	£46,430.85	£10,310.02	31 Jan. 90	12.50	26 Aug. 90		293.00	
Mendota Mining Co.	3,000	£100	£100	£26,107.90	£33,301.33	31 Jan. 90	14.10	25 Sept. 90		267.50	
Smuggler Mining Co.	5,000	G. \$100	G. \$100				\$2.00	19 Aug. 90		135.00	
Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.	120,000	\$5	\$2				None.		\$2.25	1.64	
Do. do.	20,000	\$5	\$5						\$4.00	2.92	
Imuris Mines, Ltd.	175,000	£1	£1				First year.		\$10.25	7.48	
Cargo Boats.											
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£3,003.47	£2,306.56	31 Dec. 89	+ 16	8 Aug. 90		176.50	
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£100	£100	£2,000.00	£3,003.31	31 Dec. 89	+ 4 ½	27 Feb. 90		47.50	
Miscellaneous.											
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	£20	£20	£22,966.51	£2,193.94	31 Dec. 89	* 3 ½	1 Aug. 90		155.00	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	5,000	£50	£50		£20,863.00	30 Apr. 90	None.			26.00	
Hall & Holz Co-operative Co., Ltd.	6,000	£50	£50		£15,340.12	28 Feb. 90	+ 12	15 May 90		21.00	
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	667	£100	£100	£5,000.00	£1,161.44	31 Dec. 89	* 5	1 Aug. 90	£125	91.25	
New Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.	300	£100	£100		£186.98	31 Oct. 89	+ 17	28 Nov. 89		62.00	
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	20,000	£50	£30		£6,906.18	31 Dec. 89	None.			29.15	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	£100	£100		£8,657.30	31 Dec. 89	* 5	15 Nov. 90	\$93.00	67.89	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	£50	£50	£450.00	£756.79	31 Dec. 89	* 12.50	9 Nov. 90		53.00	
Major Brothers, Limited.	6,000	£70	£50				* 12.50	24 Nov. 90		62.00	
Y'ama Engin. & Iron Works, Ltd.	1,300	£100	£100	£17,500.00	£1,185.66	31 May 89	* 5	30 Nov. 89	£125.00	91.25	
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.	130	\$500	\$00				None.		\$1,100.00	\$13.00	
Shanghai Lankat Co., Ltd.	1,600	£100	£50				First year.			66.00	
Trust & Loan Co. of China, etc.	99,875	£10	£1½	£40,000			First year.			13.20	
Do. Founders	1,250	£1	£1							710.00	
L'Hôtel des Colonies, Limited	500	£50	£50				* 12	15 Aug. 90		50.00	
Do.	1,500	£50	£30				11.20	15 Aug. 90		32.00	
Shanghai Ice Co.	360	£100	£100				First year.			100.00	

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1883	£45,000.00	£45,000.00	£100	7 %	Dec. & June.	£105.00
Do. 1885	£30,000.00	£30,000.00	£100	7 %	Do.	£105 non.
Do. 1888	£70,000.00	£70,000.00	£100	6 %	Do.	£103
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures.	£300,000	£170,000	£100	7 %	Quarterly	£106(a)
Lycium Theatre Debentures	£17,000 60	£17,000 00	£25	* 4 %	15 Sept. '90	£11.00
Chinese Govt. Government Loan 1884 C.	\$1,594,700.14	\$688,145.05	\$500	8 %	15th Oct.	\$500 (a)
Do. do. 1886 E.	\$767,200.00	\$732,950.00	\$250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	\$282.50

* For half-year. † For quarter year. ‡ For year. § A deficit. || Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.